The Outlook

Vol. 71 June 14, 1902 No. 7

CONTENTS

THE WEEK:

The Coal Strike Unyielding 433
The Week in Congress 433
Governor Taft at the Vatican 434
The Election in Oregon 435
Democratic Convention in Indiana 435
Virginia Voters Defrauded 436
The Responsibility for Bribery 437
Mr. Kennan's Ascent of Mount Pelée 437
The British Ambassador 438
The British Corn Duties 438
Peace in South Africa 438
The French Ministry 439
George H. Hepworth 439
The Methodist Conference 440
Congregational Home Missionary Anniversary 441
Dr. J. H. Barrows 442
Increase of Prison Committals in Scotland 442
Imbecility 443

EDITORIALS:

The Trend of Modern Charity 444
The Road and the Automobile 445
The Citizen Teacher 446
Say "Our Father" 447
The Spectator 448

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES:

The Chicago Labor Troubles and Their Settlement 449
By George C. Sikes

The Making of an American on the West Side of the Rockies 451
By the Rt. Rev. James B. Funsten

The Dispensary System in Alabama 454
By James E. Timmons

Religious Life in America. IX.—The Eastern West 455
By Ernest Hamlin Abbott

In Memory of a Brave Man (Poem) 460
By Henry M. Sage

As the Despatcher Saw It 461
By Frank H. Spearman

Remedy—Not Retribution 462
By Lyman Abbott

The Early Closing Movement in New York. 467
By A. C. Muirhead

The Responsibility for Corrupt Legislation. 469
By Arthur H. Bissell

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 471
CORRESPONDENCE 475
NOTES AND QUERIES 476

The Outlook is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The first issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

Price.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

Postage is Prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila Samoa, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

Change of Address.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Discontinuances.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

Letters should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Copyright, 1901, by The Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

White Wash Waists

Registered Trade Mark

at McCutcheon's

All high-grade, well-made waists from our own workrooms.

SCOTCH MADRAS in a large variety of fancy stripes, $3.50, 4.00, and 5.00.

WHITE DIMITIES, with fancy cords and stripes, $3.50.

WHITE PIQUE, with the plain cords or mercerized figures, $3.75.

DOTTED and EMBROIDERED SWISS, $4.50 and 5.00.

BUTCHERS' LINEN, very beautiful and serviceable, $4.00.

PURE LINEN LAWN, perhaps the most popular and satisfactory of summer waists, $4.50.

FANCY WHITE COTTONS, with lacey and open-work stripes, $4.00 and 5.00.

COLORED WAISTS of all kinds in large variety.

Mail orders have prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

A soap free from harmful alkali will make a better complexion than powders and creams. Such a soap is Ivory. It is made of clean vegetable oils and is 99 44/100 per cent. pure.

bears the seal of universal approval.

For rich, healing lather, convenience and elegance of style, it is peerless.

Price, Twenty-five Cents, of all Druggists.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Ct.

LONDON PARIS DRESDEN SYDNEY

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Chartered 1822

Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $7,500,000

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon Certificates of Deposit, or subject to check and

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Acts as Agent for the transaction of any approved financial business.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice-President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Ass't Sec'y.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Ass't Sec'y.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Ass't Sec'y

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Samuel Sloan,
William Waldorf Astor,
S. S. Palmer,
D. O. Mills,
Robert F. Ballantine,
Franklin D. Locke,
George F. Baker,
Charles A. Peabody,
Hugh D. Auchincloss,
D. H. King, Jr.,
Henry Hentz,
Robert C. Boyd,
Archibald D. Russell.
James Stillman,
Moses Taylor Pyne,
Henry A. C. Taylor,
E. R. Holden,
William Rowland,
Edward R. Bacon,
H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy,
Cleveland H. Dodge,
John L. Riker,
Daniel S. Lamont,
A. G. Agnew,
W. S. Bogert,
P. A. Valentine,
Edwin S. Marston,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

Published Weekly

Vol. 71 June 14, 1902 No. 7

The Coal Strike Unyielding

The fourth week of the anthracite coal strike produced fewer rumors of an approaching settlement than any of its predecessors. At its beginning the New York Board of Trade and Transportation adopted resolutions asking the President to appoint a committee of investigation and conciliation under the act passed in reference to railway strikes in 1888, but it was found that this act had been repealed in 1896. However, the present law authorizes the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor to use their efforts in behalf of industrial peace at the instance of either party to a struggle, and authorizes the latter official to investigate into the causes of such struggles and report upon them whenever they are deemed of National importance. The President has been in conference with Commissioner Wright, and that official has been requested to report upon the coal strike. Beyond ordering such a report the President is not authorized to go. In the anthracite fields the order to the caretakers to strike for an eight-hour day was almost universally obeyed, but the ten days' formal notice of this strike previously given to the mine-owners had enabled them nearly everywhere to fill the places of the strikers, often through the volunteer work of higher officials. No mine seems to have been flooded. The worst disaster of the week was the shooting of a thirteen-year-old boy by the armed guards employed by a coal company near Wilkesbarre. The guards claimed that fences had been burned a few days before by strike sympathizers, and that they had intended to fire in the air. This affair greatly embittered sentiment among the miners, and the non-union men who worked for the companies became the objects of even worse treatment than before. The soft-coal strike in the Virginias which went into effect last week had nothing to do with the proposed sympathetic strike of the soft-coal workers. These Virginia and West Virginia districts were not covered by the recent agreement between the soft-coal operatives and operators. The worst results of the strike continue to be those suffered by the public. The fact that anthracite coal is produced nowhere else in the world in any considerable quantities makes it impossible for its consumers to secure relief by importing coal from abroad. Many factories and other business enterprises in this city have had recourse to soft coal, and as a result the atmosphere of New York is rapidly becoming murky with black smoke. The use of the soft coal is forbidden by city ordinances, but the laws seem to be silent in industrial warfare as in military. The Chicago strikes and their settlement by mediation are treated on another page by a Chicago correspondent.

❀

The Week in Congress

To the surprise of every one, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who had made a speech in favor of the Philippine Government Bill, voted against it, and, as Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, had previously acquiesced in the anti-imperialist policy of his party colleagues, the Democratic vote was a unit against the new measure. On the Republican side Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, Senator Wellington, of Maryland, and Senator Mason, of Illinois, all voted with the opposition, and Senator Hale, of Maine, voted with it on an amendment offered by Senator Teller assuring the Filipinos independence under an American protectorate, such as is given

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to Cuba. Despite these Republican defections, however, the amendment was defeated, and the bill was passed by a vote of 47 to 30—the vote being the same on both propositions, because Senator Morgan, of Alabama, voted against the Teller amendment which Senator Hale supported. The bill was only slightly amended before its passage, the amendments being framed to guard against the monopolization of Philippine public lands by a few foreign corporations, and against the acquisition of any of these lands by corporations employing slave labor. After the Philippine Bill had been sent to the House the Isthmian Canal Bill obtained the right of way in the Senate. The most striking speech made upon it was that of Senator Hanna, who opposed the Nicaragua route required by the pending bill on the ground that this route was made insecure by its nearness to volcanoes. Senator Hanna accompanied his speech by maps showing the position of the volcanoes from which future activity might be expected. Senator Morgan, in his speech reporting the pending bill, had attempted to anticipate this point by declaring that the Nicaragua route was the safer in this respect as well as others, but his declaration did not make as much impression as Senator Hanna's maps. The most effective speech made in favor of Nicaragua was that of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who took the ground that the admitted unavailability of the Panama route for sailing vessels because of the doldrums was a conclusive argument in favor of Nicaragua, inasmuch as sailing vessels not only furnish the cheapest transportation now, but the only transportation beyond the control of combinations. In the House the Senate bill making an attempt to take the life of the President a capital offense was the center of attention. The debate was largely upon the advisability of the House amendment limiting the penalties of the bill to assaults upon the President when he is engaged in the discharge of his official duties. This amendment was adopted by the Judicary Committee of the House because of a belief that without it the law would be unconstitutional. The amendment is partly neutralized by a subsequent clause declaring that the President is at all times on duty to the Nation.

Governor Taft at the Vatican

Governor Taft has been conducting his business in Rome with the Pope and the various Cardinals with whom he has conferred with characteristic directness and frankness. It was quite in line with traditions of American diplomacy, which are being rapidly imposed on the diplomatic world, to make clear at the very start, without reservation or evasion, the attitude of the United States. This was done when he placed in the hands of Vatican officials the instructions under which he acted from the Department of State. Under these instructions there could be no mistaking his mission, which is in no sense diplomatic but is of a purely business character. Governor Taft carefully explained to the Pope that one of the controlling principles of the American Government is the complete separation of Church and State; that in the application of this principle to the Philippines the duties relating to instruction and charities formerly performed by the religious orders in the islands can no longer be carried on by those bodies; that the hostility of the Filipino people to the religious orders is such that they can no longer serve a useful purpose in the islands; that their landed proprietorship should therefore cease; that it is the wish of our Government, in case Congress grants authority, that the titles of the religious orders to the great tracts which they now hold shall be extinguished, upon payment of full and fair compensation; that it will not be for the interests of the people of the Philippine Islands that the fund thus created shall be used for the attempted restoration of the friars to the parishes from which they have been separated; that titles to the great amount of church lands and buildings in the islands, other than those of the religious orders, and now apparently owned by the State, should be fairly settled; that provision should be made for ascertaining what rentals, if any, ought to be paid for convents and other church buildings which have been occupied by the United States troops during the insurrection; and that the rights and obligations remaining under specific trusts for education and charity should be settled by agreement in order to avoid slow processes of litigation. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

character of the mission was stated in the instructions with the utmost definiteness; it is not "to be in any sense or degree diplomatic in its nature, but will be purely a business matter of negotiating, as Governor of the Philippines, for the purchase of property from the owners thereof, and the settlement of land titles in such a manner as to contribute to the best interests of the people of the islands."

❀

Expansion and the Referendum Indorsed in Oregon

The Oregon election last week resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidate for Governor by a small plurality, while the Republican candidates for Congress were chosen by majorities aggregating above fourteen thousand. As has happened frequently before, the voters of Oregon kept State and National issues distinct, and while on National issues the State was a year ago as Republican as Pennsylvania, the Democrat at the head of the ticket is elected. The National issue in the foreground was that of "expansion" or "imperialism"—the Republican platform declaring explicitly for the maintenance of American sovereignty in the Philippines, while the Democratic platform declared that the islands should be fitted as speedily as possible for independence. As the Republican majorities were somewhat greater than they were two years ago when the silver issue entered into the contest, and far greater than six years ago when it was practically paramount, the result emphasizes the cordial support which the Pacific coast has given from the beginning to the Philippine policy of the Administration. Of domestic questions the important one passed upon was that of direct legislation. A Constitutional amendment was submitted to the voters providing that while the legislative power is vested in the State Senate and House of Representatives, nevertheless

> The people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislative assembly, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the legislative assembly.

Upon petition of five per cent. of the legal voters any act of the State Legislature must be submitted to popular approval, and upon the petition of eight per cent. of the legal voters any measure must be submitted. As Oregon has only a hundred thousand legal voters, it is possible for an energetic group of people to secure the number of signatures required whenever they are confident that the legislation has defeated the popular will. Five thousand signatures will secure a referendum upon a bill which has passed the Legislature, and eight thousand signatures will secure a referendum upon a bill that has been defeated. It is theoretically possible to submit to the voters a measure that has not been before the Legislature at all, but such submission will rarely take place. Indeed, many supporters of the referendum expect but few measures to be brought before the people for approval, but believe the Legislature less likely to violate public sentiment when the possibility of appeal confronts them. The motive for the bribery of Legislatures is almost eliminated. The proposed amendment was adopted by two Legislatures, and in the last Legislature only one vote was cast against it. In the recent campaign both parties indorsed it.

❀

Indiana Democrats Reconstruct Party Platform

At the Indiana Democratic Convention the question at issue was the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform, and those opposed to reaffirmation won the day. A new platform was constructed in which bimetallism had no place except in a resolution declaring that the increased supply of money arising from the doubled production of gold had brought a rise in prices and revival of industry, which demonstrated the truth of the bimetallic theory. So long as the present level of prices is maintained, the question of restoring silver to the currency is plainly to be ignored by the Democratic party, except perhaps in a few Western States. The action in Indiana was especially significant because of the central position of the State, and because the silver issue in 1896 gained for the Indiana Democracy as many votes in the country as it lost in the cities. The Convention, furthermore, was in the hands of silver Democrats, who cheered enthusiastically Chairman Kern's mention of Mr. Bryan's name. Harmony, however, was the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

watchword even of Mr. Kern, and no mention of Mr. Bryan's name appeared in the platform. The issues put to the front were the suppression of the trusts and the establishment in the Philippines of an independent government under American protection. The tariff plank demanded that duties should be levied for the purposes of public revenue only, but the tariff issue was made subordinate to the trust issue by a special arraignment of the Dingley Law for the protection it accorded to trusts. The railway issue was likewise subordinated to the trust issue by a special arraignment of the Republican Congress for "refusing to give the Inter-State Commerce Commission power to enforce its decisions against railway discriminations, which discriminations have been a potent cause of the creation and maintenance of trusts." The Philippine plank was modeled after the one in the Kansas City platform, repeating the declaration that "the Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without endangering our form of government." The plank arraigned the Republican party for sacrificing the lives of American soldiers in "crushing the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government," and expressed admiration for "the valor, patriotism, and services of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic." The "'water-cure' issue," as criticism of the army has come to be called, was thus most pointedly rejected. Of the minor planks, the most noteworthy were those condemning the ship subsidy bill as an "iniquitous appropriation of public funds to private uses," and condemning the Fowler Currency Bill for turning over the control of the currency to private corporations.

❀

Virginia's Voters Defrauded

Nearly a year ago The Outlook pointed out that, "in the absence of emphatic protest from all parts of the country," the Virginia Convention would "proclaim" the new Constitution in force without submitting it to the citizenship of the State. The emphatic protest needed came from singularly few quarters, and the expected proclamation has now been issued. An alleged precedent for this method of forcing upon the people a State Constitution which they have not approved is found in the fact that Mississippi, South Carolina, and Louisiana have also within the past decade changed their Constitutions without submitting the changes to the voters; but in all these States the legislative act calling for the Constitutional Convention either directly provided that the Conventions might proclaim the Constitution agreed upon, or else confessedly left them free to do so. In Virginia, however, the legislative act calling for the Convention distinctly provided that the document drafted should be submitted to the people, and the Democratic State platform, upon which nearly all the members of the Convention were elected, distinctly pledged its supporters to recognize the right of the people to a direct vote upon their fundamental law. The act of the Convention, therefore, in "proclaiming" the Constitution without submitting it to the voters is not only a usurpation of power but a breach of faith. The motive for the recourse to this high-handed process is thus stated by the Richmond "Times:"

> Had it been decided to submit the question to a full vote of the people, there might have been a long and bitter contest and there might have been other things too disagreeable to mention, of which we should all have been ashamed after the election was over. The Democrats would not have permitted the Constitution to be defeated. It is best to do it this way. The whole movement is revolutionary, and the simplest and quickest way of disposing of the subject is the best.

The "Times" deserves praise for its frank statement of the revolutionary character of the whole proceeding. It leaves unstated, however, the reason why usurpation and bad faith were necessary for the adoption of the new Constitution. This was because the provisions of the new Constitution disfranchising voters on account of their race and color not only did violence to the Federal Constitution but also to the sentiment of fairness among the people of Virginia. As evidence of this we need only to quote again an editorial which the "Times" published a year ago, when the proposed race discriminations were under discussion:

> We are utterly and uncompromisingly opposed to any measure which will create in this State a privileged class. We will never consent to the proposition that a man has a right to vote simply and solely on the score of his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ancestry. . . . We have heard a great deal lately about anarchy. But what is anarchy, after all, but defiance of law? It may be contended that this law or that is a bad law, but so long as it is the law of the land it must be respected. The fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, be it good or bad, is a part of the organic law of this country, and God grant that the people of Virginia may never defy it or even evade it!

❀

The Responsibility of Bribe-Givers

The revelations made by the April Grand Jury in St. Louis give additional timeliness to Mr. Bissell's article on another page upon "The Responsibility for Corrupt Legislation." This Grand Jury—the third which has been employed in investigating the corruption in the St. Louis city government—brings to light another case in which a vast sum of money was set apart by a corporation for the purpose of buying votes in the municipal assembly. The report is as follows:

One hundred and forty-five thousand dollars was placed in escrow in a financial institution of this city to be paid to the members of the municipal assembly upon the granting of the franchise. The ordinance giving this failed, and a second ordinance was passed under promise of $250,000 to the members of the assembly, which was afterward distributed among the combine members.

Along with this account of the wholesale corruption of city legislators by a corporation appears the following evidence of the corruption of minor officials by individuals and firms:

Large quantities of supplies of various kinds are not only ordered without bids being taken, but without even the formality of asking for a price. In some departments certain houses are designated by chiefs of departments to whom orders are to be sent, while in other departments thousands of dollars' worth of open orders are placed with small or comparatively unknown houses, or with those known to be fictitious and having no legal existence.

In both instances it is the corruption of the city officials which the Grand Jury emphasizes, but in both instances is not the corruption of the bribe-giving corporation and firms equally appalling and equally responsible for the city's shame? Those who would create better conditions by arousing a better civic conscience must give attention, as Mr. Bissell suggests, to the degradation of those who profit by corruption as bribe-givers, as well as to the degradation of those who accept the bribes thus offered them.

❀

Mr. Kennan's Ascent of Mont Pelée

We recorded last week the fact that Professor Angelo Heilprin, President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, had made a daring ascent of Mont Pelée while it was still in an active condition. On the following day Professor Heilprin made a second ascent, accompanied by Mr. George Kennan, the special representative at Martinique of The Outlook, and one or two others. This ascent was made on Sunday of last week, and was the second ascent of the volcano to be made since its tremendous outburst of May 8. The conditions were slightly better than on the preceding day, but the explorers were exposed to great hardship and danger. Mr. Kennan, in an interview, says that "Professor Heilprin's first ascent was a most awful experience, but he started a second time undaunted." Mr. Kennan describes the crater itself as a huge cavern or crevasse with perpendicular walls, to look into which was like peering into a white-hot furnace. There was no cone in the center and there were no cinders or ashes near the crater, but there were crusts of sulphur everywhere, and gigantic rocks piled up, which had been mistaken for a cone of cinders. He adds:

The whole vast bed of the old crater and of Lake Palmiste is emitting steam through thousands of orifices. The ascent to Lake Palmiste is up a long and sharp incline covered with ashes. These had been soaked by the rain, and, as we proceeded, there were terrifying gorges full of hot volcanic matter on each side of us. Every footstep dislodged ashes, and our footing was most insecure. There were also clouds of sulphurous smoke through which the sunlight swept at intervals. The ascent was the most terrifying experience of my life, yet Professor Heilprin the previous day had sat enveloped in darkness on the lip of what was once Lake Palmiste, and had descended the horrible arête in a thunder-storm of volcanic clouds and almost complete darkness.

Both Mont Pelée and La Soufrière have given signs of activity during the past week, but there have been no serious explosions nor any devastation. Reports indicate that there has been no difficulty in relieving the refugees in Martinique, and that, indeed, the number there was much smaller than had been expected. In St. Vincent the number of those who

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

required assistance was much larger, owing to the different conditions of the calamity in that island.

❀

The British Ambassador

Lord Pauncefote has been succeeded by the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert as Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States. The new appointment has been received with the warmest expression of approval both in Washington and London. Mr. Herbert is forty-five years of age, is the son of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and is the brother of the Earl of Pembroke. He entered the diplomatic service in 1877, was stationed in Paris two years later as an attaché, in 1883 was made Second Secretary of the British embassy, and transferred to Washington in 1888, where he was in charge of the embassy for four months, and was promoted to the position of Secretary of the Legation in 1892. In the succeeding year he was transferred to a similar position at The Hague; there he remained two years, when he was again transferred to Constantinople, and was in charge of the British mission during the critical time of the Armenian massacres, discharging his duties with such skill and judgment as greatly to advance his reputation and to secure honors at home. In 1897 he was made Secretary to the embassy at Rome, and a year later was transferred to Paris. He is regarded as one of the most thoroughly trained men in the British diplomatic service. He is already widely acquainted in this country, having not only lived here but having married an American, and it is expected that he will fully sustain the relations of cordiality and frankness which have for a number of years past obtained between the two Governments. The position of British Ambassador in Washington, like that of American Ambassador in London, is social quite as much as it is diplomatic, the Ministers of the two countries being interpreters of the feeling, the spirit, and the attitude of these nations toward each other.

❀

The British Corn Duties

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British Cabinet, has announced that the new corn duties will not be repealed. These duties, which were proposed in the budget speech on April 14, were viewed with alarm by free-traders as a departure from established economic policy. They provided that all imported grain should be taxed threepence per hundredweight, and imported flour and meal fivepence per hundredweight. The revenue from the duties was estimated at $13,250,000. The question raised by Sir Michael's announcement is whether the retention of the duties is to be temporary or permanent; whether there is a settled determination by the Conservative government and party to abandon gradually the principles of free trade, or to use a moderate grain tax as an entering wedge of extensive tariff changes later on. The fact that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer has always been regarded as a free-trader lends additional significance to his decision. The latter may be partly explained, however, by the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain in regard to a preferential tariff in favor of the colonies, and by his unwillingness to have the duties removed pending the result of the Colonial Premiers' conference after the coronation. There are, doubtless, divergent views in the Cabinet on this question, and the explanation that the budget cannot now be disturbed and that the war expenses will be heavy for some time hardly seems to be sufficient. The revenue involved is only $13,250,000—not a large amount, comparatively speaking, and easily replaced in view of some reduction in the national expenditure on account of peace in South Africa. If the Government considered the new duties a dangerous departure, justifiable only by the lack of other taxable resources, it could now abolish them, and the fact that it will not do so is at least very suggestive of divided or doubtful counsels as to the future fiscal policy of Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain has probably been the chief factor in bringing about the present situation.

❀

Peace in South Africa

The Boers seem to have accepted with good faith and to some extent indeed with enthusiasm the terms of peace outlined in The Outlook last week. From all quarters there has been the fullest possible recognition of the courage and skill displayed by the burghers of the two former Repub-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lics in their struggle for independence against Great Britain. The conditions of peace are not only honorable, but, under the circumstances, generous; such, at least, is the tone of general comment of the press of the countries of Europe. The Boer leaders have issued a letter to the burghers counseling them to acquiesce in the peace, to conduct themselves quietly, and to obey and respect the new government. They add these words:

> Now there is peace, and although not the peace such as we longed for, yet let us abide where God has led us. We can with clear conscience declare that for two and a half years our people carried on the struggle in a manner almost unknown in history. Let us now grasp each other's hands, for another great struggle lies before us, for the spiritual and social prosperity and welfare of our people. Casting aside all feeling of bitterness, let us learn to forget and forgive, so that the deep wounds caused by this war may be healed.

The surrenders of the forces of the burghers are proceeding quietly and with reasonable rapidity. The generals of the Boer and Orange Colony commandos are visiting the various forces and making addresses in character with the manifesto above quoted. General De Wet urges his comrades "to show Great Britain what good colonists they can make." In several places the Boers, on surrendering, are reported to have given three cheers for King Edward. Picturesque accounts are cabled of scenes of fraternizing and rejoicing between the soldiers of the two armies. On Sunday last services of special thanksgiving were held in St. Paul's Cathedral, attended by the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and many other members of the royal family. Lord Kitchener's services in bringing the war to a close have been recognized by his being made a Viscount, and by a grant of fifty thousand pounds; he is also promoted from the military rank of Lieutenant-General to that of General. At the various refuge camps, and in the prison camps in the Bermudas and elsewhere, the news of peace was received with the most hearty joy.

❀

The French Ministry

The Ministry of M. Waldeck-Rousseau was one of the most successful in the history of the French Republic. Its end was consolidation; the special mission of the Premier, admirably performed, was to knit together the warring elements in the Republican groups, to harmonize the factions, to soften the animosities engendered by the Dreyfus trials, and to build a more substantial foundation under the government. This he succeeded in doing, and he retires with such honors as have seldom been carried off by French Premiers. His successor, M. Combes, is not known outside of France save to a few very close students of French politics; but he is a man of very considerable abilities and experience and of unusual accomplishments; a physician by profession, a Republican in politics, a Doctor of Letters, a Senator who has several times held the position of Vice-President of the Senate, a forcible, practical man with great working capacity. He has been thoroughly educated, was at one time a schoolmaster, and has long been an authority on education. He has written effectively about Virgil, Kant, St. Augustine, and has a broad outlook upon life, and he is commonly classed as a Radical Republican. The Ministry which he has organized contains several men from the same group, but it also includes at least four Conservative Republicans. M. Delcasse remains to give French foreign policy consistency and energy, combined with prudence. The presence of M. Valle as Minister of Justice in the new Cabinet means a thorough investigation of the Humbert-Crawford affair, described in these columns a few weeks ago, and a purification of the French judiciary. The policy of the new Minister will be to enforce financial economy, the thorough execution of the Law of Associations, military service for two years, and various fiscal reforms, including an income tax and possibly the State purchase of railroads. The new Ministry has behind it a very substantial majority. There is every prospect of a vigorous administration of affairs by the new Cabinet.

❀

George H. Hepworth

Dr. Hepworth, who has just passed away in his seventieth year, was a man of generous quality and attractive as a popular preacher and writer. After a theological change from Unitarian to Trinitarian views, he gave much gratuitous service to the establishment of a Congregational church in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New York, which failed after his withdrawal. Subsequently the Belleville Avenue Congregational Church in Newark, N. J., prospered under his preaching, with the late Dr. Ray Palmer as associate pastor. More recently, and not less effectively, he has addressed large audiences through his short sermons in the editorial columns of the New York "Herald."

❀

The Methodist Conference

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was in session at Dallas, Texas, from May 7 to May 26. The Conference was made up of about two hundred and eighty delegates, the number of lay and clerical delegates being equal. The address of the Bishops was read at the first session by Bishop Duncan, and at the conclusion of it Bishop Candler read a communication from United States Senator Clay, of Georgia, with reference to what is known as the "War Claim." This has been the chief matter of controversy during the last four years in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and it has engendered considerable bitterness and strife. This "War Claim" refers to the payment of $288,000 to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by order of the United States Senate, in settlement of all demands for the loss and damage of the Publishing House property of that Church located in Nashville, Tenn., which was used by the Federal Government during the Civil War. The claim was allowed under misrepresentation, the Senators not being aware of the fact that the Book Agents had made an arrangement with a lawyer by which he was to receive thirty-five per cent. of whatever sum the Senate might appropriate. It was only after the claim had been paid, and the General Conference of 1898 had adjourned, that the fact became known that over one-third of the sum appropriated had been diverted from the purpose to which the Senate intended the money to be applied. Immediately there was considerable agitation throughout the Church, and as the General Conference of 1902 approached, the War Claim became the burning issue, and it was among the first things considered by the General Conference at Dallas. The whole matter was settled, however, toward the end of the session, by the adoption of a series of resolutions in which the General Conference distinctly repudiated all the acts of concealment, misstatement, or unfairness on the part of any and all persons representing the Church in connection with the prosecution of the War Claim. The purpose of the Bishops to make a conditional tender of the Government was ratified, but this purpose will not be fulfilled, in view of the fact that about seventy-five of the Senators who voted for the bill declared, in a communication to Bishop Candler, that the Church was under no obligation whatever to return the money to the Government. The "War Claim" matter is therefore settled without making any restitution whatever to the United States Treasury.

❀

New Bishops; The Time Limit; Deaconesses

The Bishops recommended that two additional Bishops be elected, and in view of the fact that Bishops Granbery, Hargrove, and Fitzgerald were superannuated, at their own request, the Conference elected two Bishops, the successful candidates being the Rev. E. E. Hoss, D.D., for twelve years editor of the "Christian Advocate," of Nashville, Tenn., and the Rev. A. Coke Smith, D.D., pastor of Epworth Church, Norfolk, Va. An effort was made to remove the time-limit on the pastorate, which is now four years, but the project was defeated by a large vote. The Conference appropriated a sum of $5,000 per year for the conduct of a Correspondence School, to be connected with the Biblical Department of Vanderbilt University, for the benefit of young ministers who are unable to attend college. Another important piece of legislation was the establishment of an order of deaconesses, similar to the one that has been in successful operation in the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years. Fraternal addresses were delivered by Dr. D. W. C. Huntington and the Hon. John L. Bates, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Frederick L. Wiseman, of Birmingham, England, in behalf of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; the Rev. Ralph Brecken, in behalf of the Methodist Church of Canada, and several others.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Congregational Home Missionary Anniversary

The seventy-sixth annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, held at Plymouth Church, Syracuse, N. Y., during three days of last week, was marked by two events of special significance and importance. The first was the announcement by the Treasurer that, for the first time since 1893, the Society was clear of debt. At the close of the fiscal year, March 31, a debt of slightly less than ten thousand dollars remained, but during the two months of the present fiscal year the receipts have so far exceeded the current expenditures that all obligations were cleared up on the last day of May, and a balance of five thousand dollars remained in the treasury. In view of the fact that three years ago the debt of the Society was one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars, and the additional fact that no extraordinary efforts have been made to clear off the debt, the financial situation is counted as peculiarly gratifying. The total receipts of the National Society for the fiscal year were $346,849.59, and the expenditures were $293,063.90. In addition to this, the fourteen Auxiliary Societies received and expended on their own fields $255,612.65, making a grand total of expenditure for Congregational home missionary work during the year of $548,676.55. The second event, of even greater significance, was the harmonious adjustment of the differences that have for several years existed between the National Society and the State Auxiliary Societies. A Committee of Fifteen was appointed at the seventy-fifth annual meeting in Boston to consider and report upon the situation. The report, which was unanimous, was presented at the business meeting on Thursday. It consisted of two recommendations, one of which provided for an annual conference of the representatives of the Auxiliary Societies and the officers and Executive Committee of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, to be held at the place of the annual meeting, and at an hour preceding its opening session, for the purpose of considering the condition and problems of home missionary work in all parts of the land. The other recommendation was in accord with the proposition of the National Council made last October in Portland, Maine, for a limited representative governing membership for each of the home societies of the denomination. The report recommended an amendment to the Constitution providing that the voting membership of the Congregational Home Missionary Society shall consist of members elected by the churches, the officials of the Society, and life members appearing on the roll at the date of the passage of the amendment. The provision for members elected by the churches is that each State Association or Conference of Churches may elect three members, and, in addition, one member for every five thousand church members. The term of service of these members is three years, and the scale of representation is such as to provide for a voting membership, exclusive of present life members of the Society, of somewhat less than three hundred. The report of the Committee of Fifteen was unanimously adopted by the Society, and, by unanimous recommendation of the Executive Committee, the amendments were presented, and, after full discussion, unanimously adopted. This action has the effect to change the Home Missionary Society from an organization accountable only to those persons or churches contributing to its work, to a body organized and controlled directly by representatives elected for that purpose by all the churches of the denomination. This action is in exact accord with the recommendation of the National Council, and will, no doubt, be heartily approved by the whole denomination, as a step toward representative government of all the National Missionary Societies, and also toward a stronger and more compact denominational organization. In the absence of Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, it fell to the lot of the Rev. A. H. Bradford, D.D., the Moderator of the National Council, to preside at the sessions of this Committee.

❀

An Inspiring Meeting

The three days' meeting began with a notable sermon by Dr. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J., in which he emphasized brotherhood as the keynote of all Christian work for the twentieth century. It closed on Thursday evening with an equally eloquent

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and impressive address by the Rev. J. D. Kingsbury, D.D., formerly of Bradford, Mass., who has during the past year been serving the Home Missionary Society as Superintendent of Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern Idaho. One of the most striking addresses was by the Rev. Dan F. Bradley, D.D., the new President of Iowa College, in answer to the question, "Shall the Congregational churches again become aggressive?" Dr. Bradley showed by statistics that the denomination had made less progress during the past five years by a considerable annual percentage than during the preceding ten years, but expressed his belief that the tide had turned, and that, with a stronger feeling of unity and more direct accountability to the churches on the part of all the organizations for denominational work, the indications pointed toward a new revival of aggressive work. "The Message of Cuba" was brought to the meeting by the Rev. George L. Todd, of Havana. The Society has established several churches at leading points in Cuba, and is meeting with a success that would be greatly increased by larger contributions for this specific purpose. The President of the Society, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D., of Brooklyn, was unexpectedly prevented from being present, and the First Vice-President, Mr. William H. Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, presided at all the sessions in his place. The whole meeting was up to a high level in interest and inspiration, and the prospect for steadily growing achievement on the part of the Society seems very bright.

❀

Dr. J. H. Barrows

The Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, President of Oberlin College, died at Oberlin, Ohio, on June 3. To the general public he was best known because of his direction of the World's Parliament of Religions held at the time of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. It was he who organized this gathering of representatives of all the great religions of the world and presided at its sessions. As an outcome of this remarkable achievement he was made Haskell Lecturer on Comparative Religion in the University of Chicago, and in 1896 accepted the appointment to give in India lectures, established on the Haskell foundation, dealing with the subject of comparative religion. Thus his name has become permanently associated with the attempt, characteristic of the present age, to deal with non-Christian religions in a positive and constructive, rather than a purely negative and critical, spirit. His interest in the truth of religion, under whatever form and name it might be found, was united with a very intense faith in evangelical Christianity. His brilliancy as an orator and writer and his executive ability brought to him a very considerable success in his earlier life as a Congregational minister in Kansas, Illinois, and Massachusetts, as, later, a Presbyterian minister in Chicago, then in his work in furthering the study of comparative religion, and finally as President of Oberlin College. At the time of his death Dr. Barrows was not yet fifty-five years old.

❀

Increase of Prison Committals in Scotland

The Annual Report of the Prison Commissioners of Scotland for the year 1901 shows a remarkable feature in Scottish prison statistics, namely, the gradual increase of committals since 1897. The year 1901 has continued the series of increments that has created a new maximum above all previous records. The total prison receptions of 1900 amounted to 60,503. In 1901 they bounded up to 66,767. In the same way the average daily number of ordinary prisoners in the prisons rose from 2,363 in 1900 to 2,582 in 1901. Between 1862 and 1878 the number of imprisonments multiplied nearly three times, while the population of Scotland increased only one-fifth. What is the explanation? The Commissioners declare that "such a sudden increase in the elements of disorder and crime in any community is an impossibility, and there is no doubt that it is accounted for in this instance by fresh legislation and alterations in police administration. The Police Act of 1862 created a multitude of offenses punishable by fine or imprisonment, and the Public-House Act of the same year added another list of possible offenses in connec-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion with drink." Another great change took place during this period. It had been the custom of the police to detain over night persons charged with drunkenness, and to liberate them in the morning when they became sober, without bringing them before a magistrate. In that way shoals of prisoners apprehended never appeared in the statistical returns. In Glasgow alone about 25,000 cases were dealt with within a year. An interesting fact to the sociologist is that the years between 1862 and 1878 were years of great commercial activity, and experience has proven in Scotland that the prison population increases in times of prosperity. The great bulk of commitments in Scotland is due to intemperance, and the Scottish workman drinks freely when his wages are good. The prison statistics seem to force us to the conclusion that material prosperity in that country is not favorable to sobriety. But there are some features in the increase of the prison population which the Scottish Commissioners, with commendable frankness, declare to be unexplainable. "Neither changes in police administration nor alteration in the law can account for an increase in four years of one-third, or 16,000 committals, the increment of the population in that short time being only 100,000, or one forty-second." After studying the offenses and the occupation of the prisoners, the Commissioners can give no better explanation of the extraordinary rise of imprisonments last year than "that it was caused by the disorderly conduct of the lowest class, who, through an abundance of employment on public works, were placed in possession of wages which they did not wisely expend. There is, however, one special cause "which should be mentioned. The Glasgow police during the year 1901 made strong efforts to check the use of obscene language on the streets, and apprehended 12,000 persons for this offense alone, which led to a considerable rise in the number of imprisonments." It is to be noted that the great majority of these prisoners have been in custody before, many of them having had from ten to twenty previous convictions. But it is discouraging to find that 16,528 were, so far as could be known, first offenders.

The Cause and the Treatment of Imbecility

An excellent committee was appointed, at the annual meeting of the Superintendents of Institutions for the Feeble-Minded which took place in Fort Wayne last week, to prepare question-forms for a careful study of the causes of feeble-mindedness and imbecility, especially of those acting before and at the time of birth. It is believed that if each State institution will take hold of this investigation in a truly scientific way, at least three thousand cases annually may be studied and classified. This in ten years would give a mass of trustworthy information as to many of the causes which have blighted the lives of the one hundred thousand incapables now in the United States, and it is believed that this information may be given to the public in such a way as to check this terrible flood of imbecility and idiocy. It is curious to note how causes and cures of an evil ramify their roots. One potent source of imbecility is recognized in the prenatal influences of a mother who is wretched in body and mind, worn by anxiety and worry, tortured and tormented by the drunkenness and profligacy of her unborn child's father. It is equally true that the intemperance of the man may often be traced to lack of a cheerful home and rational amusements outside of the home—clean theaters, coffee-rooms, and the like. One way of preventing the home worry would be to provide cheap and good theatrical amusement for people of small means and crowded quarters. Here the prevention joins hand with the amelioration, for the cleverest heads of institutions for the feeble-minded have found that unmistakably the best thing to wake up these imbecile minds is to let them take part in some diverting comic opera or amusing farce. The educational value is unquestionable. The children submit with gladness to the severe drill in pronunciation, action, and obedience necessary to make the thing successful, and the results are a surprise to those who see the same children in their daily life. In those institutions where such plays are given for a Santa Claus fund, for Christmas presents for the inmates of the institution—outsiders being admitted for a small price—there is the added opportunity to cultivate a generous public spirit, as much

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

needed among the feeble-minded as among those claiming stronger brains. The number capable of sharing in such entertainments is larger than might be assumed. At Fort Wayne recently, out of a total number of 816, one hundred and three took part in a comic opera, not one of whom will ever be capable of living in the outside community with safety. Yet, under direction, they are useful and industrious citizens in the little world to which their sorry fate condemns them, and in addition they are capable of giving happiness to their fellows through music and song. Indiana is rapidly gathering up its imbecile women under a law which commits all of child-bearing age—between sixteen and forty-five—who are wards of the State, to the custody of the Institution for the Feeble-Minded. One imbecile woman with her four idiotic children recently came in together! There are known to be above eight hundred such women in the State. In Iowa, which has now a similar law, there are nearly a thousand of these imbecile women at large, who are to be put into custodial institutions. When this is done in every State, there will be great hope of preventing this pitiful condition.

❀

The Trend of Modern Charity

Immediately following the three days' sessions of the second National Conference of Hebrew Charity Societies at Detroit, the National Conference of Charities and Correction has just concluded in the same city its twenty-ninth annual meeting. Many of the leaders of Hebrew charities are also members of the old organization, and remained to take part in its discussions, which extended over seven days, and comprised twenty-two sessions in addition to a dozen or more meetings in different churches on Sunday.

The conjunction of these conferences, one of them essentially new and the other now in its thirtieth year, and both of National character, illustrates in an interesting way the evolution and tendencies of modern charity.

Modern charity, to be effective, must be organic. It must also be co-operative. Its organic work began in the conviction that a multitude of societies, in the same city, covering the same field and duplicating each other's work, and standing in the relation of competition and rivalry, even though a rivalry of good works, could not grapple effectively with the problems of poverty. When the attempt was made to federate these societies and establish lines of co-operation, charity organization was under the unjust suspicion of seeking to contract the fountains of relief. When it insisted upon registration and investigation, with the natural result that wandering mendicants were detected, imposture exposed, and wasteful duplication corrected, it was charged with being niggardly, of acting more as a detective bureau than as a relief agency. This unjust charge it has refuted by developing a more intelligent conception of relief, and demonstrating that friendly personal service may be more effective in relieving poverty and dependence than casual or indiscriminate doles. Modern charity is now seen to be not less sympathetic, but more so, than the effusive, unintelligent charity it replaces.

In becoming co-operative it has largely ceased to be sectarian. Not that sectarian charities have ceased to exist, but organized co-operation in this sphere of human need must be essentially fraternal, and based upon the simplest and most comprehensive of human relations. At the National Conference just held, a noble sermon on Altruism and Charity was preached by Dr. Spalding, the distinguished Roman Catholic Bishop of Peoria, Illinois; the opening prayer was offered by a Presbyterian minister; the music was furnished by the choir of the Congregational church; the President of the meeting was a Quaker; there were Jews as well as Christians in the audience; and the whole assembly—Catholic, Protestant, Hebrew, Christian—joined in singing a patriotic religious hymn, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," written by a Baptist minister and sung to a tune which is a national air in England, Germany, and the United States.

A significant feature of modern charity is the reaction it illustrates against institutionalism and the emphasis it places

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

upon individual development. Equally characteristic is the accent it places upon home life. It exerts every energy to keep the home intact. The modern system of placing out children in homes and paying their board, if necessary, instead of committing them to institutions, and the endeavor to break up the solidity and monotony of massive institutions and reorganize them on the cottage home plan, are attempts to preserve and reconstruct the best conditions of family life. Communistic socialism has thus far received little support from modern organized charity.

It is characteristic of modern organized charity that it seeks permanent rather than transient results, that it is preventive rather than corrective, reformative rather than punitive, that it is analytical only that it may be constructive, that it depends more upon educative and systematic methods than on irregular impulse. The study of sociology has been introduced within our colleges practically within the last twenty-five years. More and more at the National Conferences one notes the growing number of college-bred men and women who are taking up some phase of educative or administrative philanthropy as a career.

The interrelation of every branch of charity is increasingly evident. Dependents are often found to be defectives, and defectives often become delinquents. The new battle against tuberculosis, which had an important place in the discussions of the National Conference, must be carried into the prison and the orphan asylum as well as into the home.

Modern organized charity began by dealing with the necessities of individuals and of families, as distinguished from the communities in which they live. It is now seen that many remedies which were applied to the individual and the single family must be applied to the community as a whole. Charity must not only study the character of the applicant, it must study his environment. Through this study modern charity is developing a new sense of civic responsibility. Mr. Robert W. De Forest, of New York, called attention to the significance of the fact that, for the first time in its history, the Conference had a committee on neighborhood and civic improvements, and the two sessions devoted to this subject were among the most interesting and stimulating of the week. Improved housing for the poor, public parks, playgrounds, air spaces, baths, better sanitation, are all absorbing the attention of charity workers; and, taking the country as a whole, it is remarkable how many movements for every form of neighborhood improvement have sprung from charity organization and settlement work.

This has had another interesting result. Although the subject of out-of-door relief has always furnished a battle-ground in the Conference, the dominating tendency among charity workers has been to discourage appeals for public funds for the relief of poverty. In New York and Brooklyn we have had the remarkable spectacle of the absolute cessation of out-of-door relief, such as the distribution of food and fuel. And this has been effected without any increase in misery among the poor, or any increased demand upon charitable societies. On the other hand, the various societies which have discouraged this distribution of public relief are now coming boldly to the public treasury and demanding that public money be spent for public baths, parks, playgrounds, and sanitary inspection. Organized charity, Mr. De Forest said, has invaded the sphere of government and demanded laws for fire-proof and sanitary dwellings, and for other things which legislation alone can effect.

Charity organization is thus seen to be a great civic, social, and moral force, which is working powerfully upon the individual and the family, and effecting more and more, through individual initiative, public sentiment, and legislation, permanent improvements in fundamental conditions of social life.

❀

The Road and the Automobile

More is said about freedom in this country than in any other country in the world, but there is no other country in which private rights must be preserved by such incessant struggle. The free play of individuality here, and the emphasis on individual action, breed a spirit of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

restiveness which shows itself in a constant tendency to override private rights of all kinds and to ignore the limits within which individual action ought to be confined. The highways of the country, like its forests, its public lands, its mines, and all other forms of public property, are constantly invaded by corporations or by individuals, and must be preserved by constant struggle. Many of them have already been lost.

The latest encroachment upon the liberty of the highway—and that means the liberty of the men, women, and children who use it—comes from the automobile. The self-propelling vehicle in some form must be recognized as a positive factor in the road life of the future. It has come, as the phrase runs, to stay; but, like every other vehicle, it must conform strictly to the laws of the road, and the man who guides it must recognize the rights of others, or neither he nor his machine will be permitted to use the highways. The highways are places of public resort, open to men, women, and children at all times for their own convenience, and nothing ought to be allowed upon them which in any way jeopardizes the liberty, the comfort, or the safety of intelligent and prudent people. The automobile, as it is managed by many persons, regards neither safety nor comfort; it simply takes possession of the road, as if the road were a private thoroughfare.

A few rules ought to be clearly laid down and rigidly enforced in every part of the country. The terrible accidents, constantly increasing in number, are so wholly without reason or cause that they are likely to produce a popular revolt against the automobile, unless the automobile learns to respect the rights of others. First, the limit of speed ought to be rigidly fixed, and it ought not to exceed a rate which makes the road safe for pedestrians, drivers of horses, and riders of wheels. When that rate is exceeded, the driver of the automobile ought to have the hand of law laid on him with a weight and certainty which will be unmistakable. Secondly, no vehicle of any kind which is portentous in form or offensive to the senses ought to be allowed on the public highways. Some of the large racing automobiles are almost as portentous in form as locomotives would be. Large in bulk, brilliantly painted, producing a great noise, they are things of terror not only to horses but to men and women as well. They have no business upon our highways. Nor ought the evil-smelling machines to be allowed there. They are an unmitigated nuisance along all the highways which they follow. Thirdly, there ought to be no racing on our public highways. If owners of automobiles wish to race, let them have tracks of their own. There is a painful disregard of both public and private rights on the part of many owners of automobiles which ought to have prompt and effective rebuke; a brutal indifference to the safety and comfort of others which ought to have adequate penalties attached. Unless rules like these are enacted and enforced, it is to be feared that the abuse of the automobile may lead to scenes of violence in different parts of the country, which will be not the less regrettable because of the great provocations which brutal indifference to public safety sometimes offers.

❀

A Citizen Teacher

It has so long been the custom to characterize New York as a purely commercial city that a great many people are entirely ignorant of the many-sided life of the metropolis; of its great educational interests, which have been advanced and extended so rapidly of late years that it has become one of the chief educational centers of the country, and in the near future will take its rank among the great educational cities of the world; of its increasing artistic and literary interests and activities fostered by the group of painters, sculptors, composers, and writers whose numbers are constantly fed by recruits from all over the country; and, above all, of its notable development of civic spirit and the appearance in the city of an increasing group of men of the highest character and intelligence who are devoting themselves to civic affairs, backed by a large number of young men who, in various clubs, are studying the life of the city from many points of view, and are gradually not only accumulating a great body of knowledge regarding actual conditions, but organizing an intelligent public sentiment.

Foremost among the leaders of this modern movement in ethics, education,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and civics is Dr. Felix Adler—a man of tireless industry, penetrated and dominated by a sense of ethical and civic responsibility, and a born teacher. No finer tribute could have been paid Dr. Adler, nor one more in harmony with his work and spirit, than the raising of a fund by his associates on the Committee of Fifteen and the endowment of a chair of Social Ethics in Columbia University. This chair Dr. Adler is to fill practically on his own terms—that is to say, his duties as a university teacher are in no way to diminish his work as a civic teacher.

A graduate of Columbia and of Berlin, Dr. Adler has long been recognized as a student and scholar. His appointment to a professorship of Semitic languages in Cornell University years ago evidenced the regard in which he was held by scholars. Fortunately, his ethical enthusiasms have led him into a wider field, and, pre-eminently among the men of public spirit in the metropolis, he has filled the teacher's functions. As a preacher to a great congregation, as the head of the Society for Ethical Culture, with its group of schools, philanthropies, and civic agencies of many kinds, Dr. Adler has applied conscience in dealing with the problems of the day, and has illustrated the best spirit of modern pedagogy on the platform. By sheer force of integrity, of ability, of disinterestedness, and of power of clear and convincing exposition, without any appeals to emotion or to passion, Dr. Adler has come to have a position of great influence in the community. It is not necessary to accept all his specific teachings in order to recognize fully his great services to the metropolis, and to honor his courage, his ability, and his scholarship. He is pre-eminently the right kind of man to fill the chair of Social Ethics. There ought to be in every university a few men who are in active touch with the life of the time, and who bring to their positions not only the knowledge which is the special possession of the scholar, but that large experience in dealing with men and affairs which is quite as necessary for effective action. The teaching staff of Columbia will be strengthened by the accession of Dr. Adler, and his appointment has given great satisfaction to the whole city.

Say "Our Father"

The Bible does not discuss atheism or pantheism or deism. Only by implication and only in a few scattered passages is there to be found in the Bible any statement of reasons for belief in God or in his personality or in his connection with human life. But the Bible is full of experiences of God. Sometimes the experience is one of longing for him—"O that I knew where I might find him;" sometimes it is a heart-hunger for him—"As the hart panteth after the water-brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God;" sometimes it is a new sense of his holiness and of the worth of his companionship produced by a consciousness of sin committed—"Against thee, thee only, have I sinned, and done this evil in thy sight;" sometimes it is a sense of gladness and of gratitude in his favor—"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits;" sometimes it is a supreme sense of his protecting presence—"He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust;" sometimes it is simply an assurance of peace in him—"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee;" sometimes it is a recognition of strength derived from him—"They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; they shall walk, and not faint." But in all these and kindred passages the testimony is uniform—the testimony of souls to their own experience of God, distant or near, desired or found, guiding, or guarding, or rebuking, or consoling, or pardoning, or life-giving.

This experience of God in fellowship with man is all summed up in the counsel of Christ to his disciples: When ye pray, say, Our Father. This is what the Master seems to say: Recognize him as your lawgiver, your provider, your counselor, your constant companion, your most intimate personal friend. This is something very different from merely believing that there is *a* God. To prove to a man that there is a God is of very little use, if he is going on to live as though there were none. The only belief that there is a God that is of any real value is the belief that grows out of a spiritual experience

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of companionship with him or of longing for him. It is better to obey the voice of God and not know that it is his voice than to know that it is his voice and not obey it. To be absent from home and wish for the Father is more filial than to live at home and not care for the Father. If I am not sure whether God is or not, what shall I do? Assume as a hypothesis that Christ may be right: go to the Father whom you do not know, and get acquainted with him by going to him. Say, "Our Father."

❀

The Spectator

On a bright, sunny afternoon this summer the Spectator was traveling uptown from the Bridge in an open Madison Avenue car, when chance brought into the same seat a lady and four small girls, who were evidently off for an hour or two's outing. Now, six on a seat means a certain closeness of companionship, and so the Spectator found himself necessarily an auditor of the conversation. He judged that the party came from one of the East Side social settlements in the neighborhood of the Bowery, and he found that to one of the children at least this was a first experience of riding on the cars. The "teacher," as she was called by the children, was pointing out objects of interest along the route, and among other things drew attention to a picture of President Roosevelt. "Oh," exclaimed one little girl, who was evidently of Hebrew parentage, "he is making a good President, but we knew he would, because he is a Jew." The "teacher" appeared anxious to get full information on this subject. "And was President McKinley a Jew, Sarah?" she asked. "No," was the confident answer; "he was a very good man, but he was a Christian. But the other great Presidents were Jews—George Washington, and the other one who died." A little questioning brought out the fact that "the other one who died" was Abraham Lincoln. And so, mused the Spectator, do we naturally attribute to the objects of our admiration the virtues of which we feel ourselves the fortunate possessors!

❀

We now passed the Grand Central Station, and the Spectator next heard the children's attention called to the beauty of the great Roman Catholic Cathedral. "My!" exclaimed a little German-American girl. "Isn't it awful big! How many women do you suppose it takes to clean it?"

❀

Now, this mingling of household economics and art, and the news of our Jewish Presidents, were interesting to the Spectator, and he decided that these four children would prove very good company for the next hour. The party left the car near the entrance to the menagerie in Central Park, and just then Fortune, in the person of a friend who was a worker in the same Settlement, appeared on the avenue, and an introduction to the "teacher" was without difficulty obtained. The children were too much carried away by the excitement of the occasion to feel the least constraint in the Spectator's presence, and comment followed comment in quick succession. The bird-house was voted "too noisy," and was quickly left, but the great polar bear, with his unlimited appetite for peanuts, gave untold joy. So also did the monkeys, when the children had received the "teacher's" assurance that they were neither lions nor squirrels, but the real monkeys of the story-books. Gathering some blades of grass made those poor little East-siders feel that they were in the "really country," but throwing and catching a ball proved beyond the ability of three out of the four. Until that afternoon it had not been given to the Spectator to realize that among his neighbors in his own city were children who had lived for nine, ten, and eleven years with never the room to learn how to toss a ball.

❀

Wearied with much playing, the children sat to watch the carriages drive past. "There's the brown horse again! There's the black one! Now the light pair have come three times! Teacher, why doesn't the gray one come back?" It took the "teacher" some time to understand the question, but it became evident that the smallest child regarded the park driveway as a kind of circus ring, in which the performers went round and round for the benefit of the watching audience.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Spectator had now regretfully to leave the little company, that he might meet an engagement. He found himself on Fifth Avenue, the slightly embarrassed owner of a lemon stick which had been warmly pressed upon him as a parting gift. Still ringing in his ears are the words of one of his little new-made friends: "I think this is a much nicer place than New York, don't you?"

The Chicago Labor Troubles and Their Settlement

By George C. Sikes

CHICAGO has lately been the scene of disorderly and riotous disturbances growing out of labor troubles such as that city has not known before since the famous riots of the Debs strike of 1894. Those disturbances were due to the strike of the teamsters employed in delivering meat for the large packing-houses. In this case, however, the strike was perhaps more notable for its happy termination than for any other events connected with it, sensational as some of those events were. In fact, there have been three notable labor controversies, each affecting separate and important interests, all of which have been brought to a head and peaceably settled within the space of about a week.

The first "difficulty" was that of the street-car men. The conductors and motormen of Chicago have had no organization for several years, and it has been until now the persistent policy of the companies not to permit their men to organize. The present was considered an opportune time to attempt the organization of street-car men, because the franchises of the companies begin to expire in about a year, and pending their renewal it was thought that the men in control of the traction properties would not dare to offend the public by trying to prevent the formation of unions among their employees. However, Mr. Roach, President of the Union Traction Company, boldly met the attempt to form a union by discharging employees for joining. The men and their organizers were determined, and a strike seemed inevitable. At this stage Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, a member of the Arbitration Committee of the National Civic Federation, offered his services as mediator. Mayor Harrison, too, called Mr. Roach into conference, and urged that a street-car strike be prevented, if possible. Mr. Roach yielded. He announced that his company would offer no further objection to the formation of a union among its men, and that employees already discharged for joining the union would be reinstated. This announcement was made on Wednesday, May 28.

Then came the strikes of the teamsters in two different lines of business. First the packing-house teamsters, to the number of 540, presented a list of demands calling for higher wages, a change of regulations as to hours, and recognition of the union. A few days later the delivery drivers for the big department stores presented demands calling, among other things, for higher wages and recognition of the union. In both cases the demands were refused and strikes resulted, and in both cases long-continued and bitter struggles seemed inevitable. The trouble between the packers and their teamsters was especially aggravated and the feeling bitter, as was evidenced by the disorderly scenes that followed the attempt of the packers to deliver meats by using other men in the places of the strikers.

The department store strike was the first to yield to treatment. Mr. F. A. Job, Chairman of the State Board of Arbitration, asked representatives of both sides if they would not come together in conference to discuss their differences with each other. Both sides consented. When the conflicting parties were brought together, a settlement was reached without great difficulty. The department store managers agreed to a somewhat increased scale of wages. They gave assurance, too, that there would be no discrimination

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

against members of the union. In return for these concessions the men on their part waived the demand for complete recognition of the union, the feature that was considered especially objectionable by the department store managers. This agreement was reached on the night of June 3, and the next day the delivery men were at work again.

Meantime the strike of the packing-house teamsters had been developing serious disturbances. The men on strike had their sympathizers, of course, who were eager to put obstructions in the way of any new men who should undertake to do the strikers' work. But the situation was much aggravated, no doubt, by the recent advances in the price of meats, and by the newspaper disclosures indicating that the advances were due to efforts on the part of the packers, working through a combination or trust, to get larger profits for themselves. There was a widespread feeling, too, that the packers' teamsters had cause for complaint. The wages of these teamsters ranged from sixteen to twenty-five cents an hour, according to the number of horses driven. The driver of a one-horse wagon received sixteen cents an hour. The highest rate of pay, twenty-five cents an hour, was reserved for the men who drive six horses. The hours of labor are irregular and uncertain, and oftentimes very long. The men are obliged to report for work very early, many as early as one o'clock in the morning. Drivers are obliged to give bond, and if a piece of meat should be lost or stolen from a teamster's wagon, he must make good the loss. In view of all these circumstances, the demand of the men for higher wages did not seem unreasonable. Perhaps, if increase of wages had been the only point involved, the packers might have conceded that earlier without much protest. But, of course, before the public the packers stood in the light of refusing to grant the increase in wages along with the other demands of the teamsters. It can easily be seen, therefore, that the sentiment of large portions of the population might run pretty strongly in favor of the teamsters.

When the packers tried to send out their meat-wagons with new drivers—for the most part men taken from other departments—strike sympathizers put obstacles in their way. Drivers of heavy truck-wagons, seeing the packers' teams coming, would try to pull into their path and stop, thus causing a blockade before the police could interfere. A blockade would soon draw a crowd, and crowds are always likely to become disorderly on such occasions. Missiles would occasionally be thrown, which would increase the disturbance. The police made a large number of arrests, and a considerable number of persons were reported as injured. Of the entire list, however, not more than two or three seem to have been seriously injured. But the disorderly scenes gave threat of becoming more serious at any time, if the trouble should continue long. There was no complaint from any quarter, however, that the police did not do their full duty in striving to maintain order.

After the strike of the department store drivers had been settled, Chairman Job, of the State Board of Arbitration, turned his attention to the strike of the packing-house teamsters, and, to the great surprise and relief of most persons, was successful in bringing about a settlement. In his efforts to brings the packers and the teamsters into conference, Chairman Job was effectively supported by Mayor Harrison. The packers and the teamsters met on the morning of June 4, and were together most of the night, Mr. Job, Mayor Harrison, and a few others being in session with them. At the close of the conference of representatives of the two sides, an agreement had been reached, which was ratified the next day. The teamsters had asked for a scale of wages that should range from twenty-two to thirty-two and a half cents an hour, according to the number of horses driven. The scale as agreed upon ranges from eighteen to thirty cents an hour, as against the old scale under which wages ranged from sixteen to twenty-five cents an hour. The packers agreed not to discriminate against union men, and the teamsters on their part waived the demand for complete recognition of the union.

The outcome of the three controversies shows the great value of mediation in helping to bring about a peaceable settlement of labor disputes, in cases where the force of public opinion is a factor to be reckoned with.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

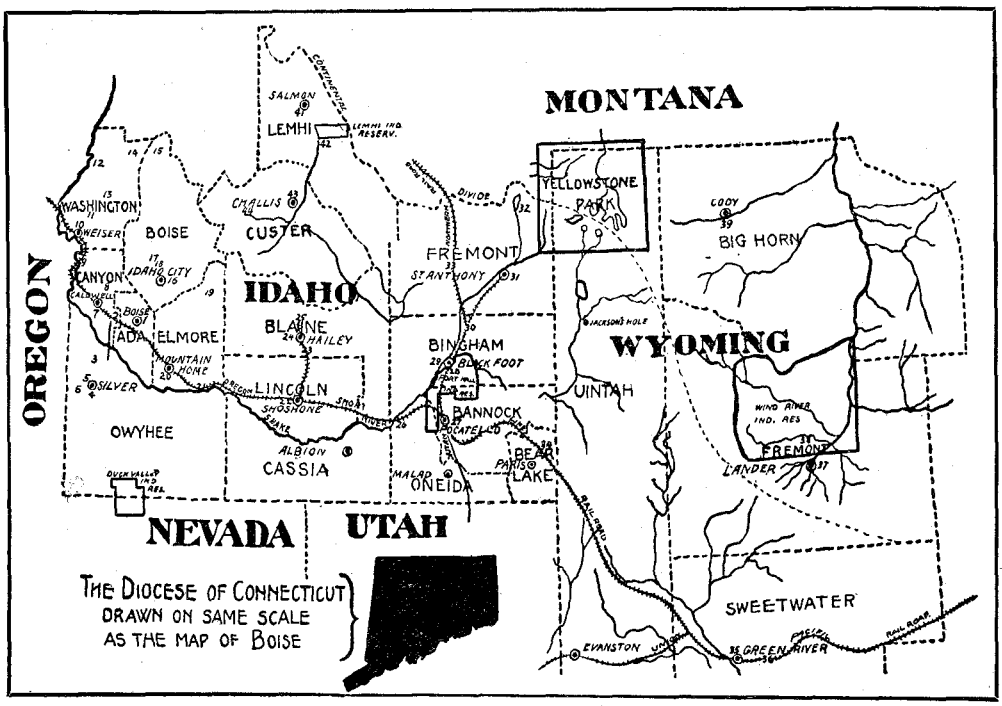
The Making of an American on the West Side of the Rockies

By the Rt. Rev. James B. Funsten

Bishop of Boise

IN a conversation with the writer of this brief and somewhat general article, a leading officer of our navy, who was familiar with all parts of our country and an observer of social conditions, said, "I am convinced that, because of environment, it will be found that the best physical and perhaps mental type of the American of the future will be realized in the country beyond the Rockies."

For three years back it has been my vocation to travel, by rail, stage, horseback, and on foot, over the vast country of the Northwest represented by western Wyoming and Idaho—an empire in itself, but little known in the East. I have visited all classes of people, in mining camps, in railroad towns, and on lonely and isolated ranches, as well as sheep-herders and cowboys caring for their sheep and cattle among the hills. My object has been largely to present the cause of religion and offer the sympathy and help that go with it. I have been impressed with four things: (1) That, whatever there be in hereditary drift, the people coming here, many of them with inherited physical weaknesses, show a distinct improvement under the influence of the climate; that this is noticeable both in body and in mind. In other words, the blood-tide is upward. (2) The environment is just what will promote large ideas and broad development along certain lines—glorious skies, great mountain ranges crowned even in summer with the whiteness of eternal snow, golden sunlight, pure and stimulating air, Nature's sweet voice whispering her God-given messages. (3) The outlook is full of cheerfulness, which means so much in the matter of character-building. (4) The training will be from



THE DIOCESE OF BOISE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

many sources, and many different influences must be brought to bear upon these people during the formative period. Among them the teachings of religion will have a most distinct part. There must be no narrow view of a section of Christianity, but the best hope must come from a large-hearted conception of the life and work of Christ. In this, no doubt, all of the various bodies of the Christian world will take a part. Of course my desire has been directed more especially to the development of the religious side of this new community. I have nowhere found a readier sympathy than in these Western homes. I remember going to an isolated log house on the Salmon River where it is the custom for the occasional wayfarer to take his meal. It was forty-five miles to the nearest town of five hundred people. I found a most interesting group of persons. "We are ready," said the mother, "to welcome anything done to help us in the way of religion." Another living in a lonely spot in Wyoming, in a small log road-house, said, "I am anxious to have my little children educated; we are twenty miles from school, and we have determined we cannot stay here on that account."

One of the most interesting families I met in the out-of-the-way places was that of an old English sailor, who lives with wife and six or seven children near Henry's Lake, Idaho. He is a man who has distinctly grown in high qualities and aspirations under the influence of the larger outlook of the Western life. "I am standing for righteousness and God's way," said he, "for I want my family to know where my hope is." He lives seventy miles from the nearest church, and the school for his children is kept open only a few weeks in the summer. Of course one does not find everywhere this thirst for the molding influences of a larger life. But he sees enough to convince him that the American who is being made on the square mile of the far Western country is developing in a quite different way from the American whose life is cast where thousands live to the square mile.

I have found a willingness to be taught and a thirst for larger knowledge, but I have also discovered that the man who desires to teach these people religion must drink in some of the brightness of the sunshine, and have in his vision of Christ and his work the wideness of the great plains. I have come to the conclusion that the making of an American on the west side of the Rockies, in a new and frontier country, is quite as interesting a matter for the student of social conditions as the making of an American under the environment which Jacob A. Riis describes in his remarkable book. The American who is being developed in the far West is going to be quite as important a factor in our country's future for good or evil as the one who is being molded in our great centers.

Our students of social problems have hitherto given their time and thought to the subject of the conditions of life in the congested and overcrowded districts, with the laudable purpose of improving the surroundings of those who have been trampled down by the heedless progress of civilization. Their problem is the recovery of the submerged tenth. It is to bring the prodigal son back to his lost inheritance. It is time to wake to the fact that larger thought is to be given to those new parts of our country in which Americans are being molded who are destined to play an important part in the American system, and who may some day send forth men who will be leaders and commanders of the people. Philanthropists must recognize the claim of these on their sympathy and help. For the purposes of this article it will be sufficient for us to confine our study to the new region that I have mentioned, represented by Idaho and western Wyoming. I cannot enter into any consideration of the Mormon problem, but will say, in passing, that thousands of Mormons are coming into this country from Utah; but that I am convinced that the whole problem is but a passing feature in American social, political, and religious life. It will be cured by the same aggressive presentation of true religion and the supply of helpful, molding influences which will go towards the developing of Americans generally in this far Western country. Let us look for a moment at the present condition of the region of which we are writing. It is rapidly developing in a material way; it is full of life, hope, and energy. Here, under environment vastly different from the East, the Middle West, and the Pacific Coast, a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

distinct type of American manhood and womanhood is being developed. The very character of the country, its invigorating air, its wide plateaus, its lofty mountains, its wealth and variety of coloring, its mineral resources, its demand for intelligent combating of the difficulties of nature, its isolation from the great centers of population, must bear an important part in the making, physically, mentally, and morally, of the people whose destinies are cast there. Already their labors in developing the great mines, the fruit, agriculture, and stock industries, of this vast country form no small contribution to the wealth and prosperity of the Nation as a whole.

The country in which these people dwell was only a few years ago accounted but a part of the Great American Desert, and was considered worthless. The rain supply being insufficient, it was supposed to be impossible to conquer the apparently inexorable decrees of nature. Irrigation is rapidly transforming conditions and increasing the possibility of larger population. The probability is that the American who lives in this region will not suffer from the enervating influences that come from overcrowded districts. He will have plenty of room in which to get his full development. There will not be any great city with its huge populations, but the mining camp, the ranch house, and the railroad town, the little school-house and church, will furnish the environment that will mold him for good or ill. He will not have the depressing influence of extreme poverty; he will drink in the love of freedom that comes with the glorious skies and the mighty mountains, the wideness of the plains and the pureness of the air. The opportunity for successful and remunerative labor will make him strong, resolute, and hopeful. His sons and daughters will be no unworthy exponents of the best physical type of American. He will be a sentinel to protect the Nation in times of great popular uprising in the centers, and will be an important factor in transition periods of a nation's development. He has, therefore, a claim on those whose wealth and power demand that they should have safeguards far from the influence of emotional populations.

Who can estimate the influence of the environments of the far West in the molding for his high position of President Roosevelt, an important part of whose training was under conditions similar to those that exist in the country of which we are speaking? The Rough Riders who followed him up San Juan Hill were but the embodiment of forces that carried him to his high position. Others will, in the future, be elevated to positions of importance by just such forces. The conditions that are molding men and women who to-day are struggling in life's pathway near the Tetons, the Salmon, the Sawtooth, the Boise, the Lost River, in the nearer Rocky Mountains and the adjacent valleys, deserve far more attention than has been given by those who are moved to devote their wealth to founding on a great scale benevolent institutions. The American who is being made beyond the Rockies may, in his sturdy, rugged power, some day rule the American brother who has so much lavished on him in the way of well-advertised endowments. The American beyond the Mountains has all the independence that comes from the outlook of broad acres, and has developed in him the masterful sensation of overlordship. He is not overawed and overshadowed by men who have outgrown their brothers in wealth and power, who, while called leaders, are at the same time themselves slaves to mighty commercial enterprises and forced out of all sympathy and care for the human element in the execution of their business, so that too often capitalist and laborer alike become a part of one great machine. Is it not time to recognize that a number of smaller institutions adapted to the training of men and women who are being molded in communities in the formative condition are necessary to supplement work already done by local effort?

Therefore, while we are thinking of the American who is being made on the East Side in New York, let us remember that his big brother is being made on the West Side of the Rockies; and there seems a reasonable probability that the Western-made man will make the Eastern-made American do his bidding in many important things, whether he likes it or not.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Dispensary System in Alabama

By James E. Timmons

THE first agitation of the dispensary question in Alabama, a State which has been slow to take hold of innovations, came about through the desire of conservative thinkers, enthusiastic workers, and faithful adherents to the prohibition cause to effect some reformation in the handling of the liquor traffic. The leader of the forces was Senator Frank S. Moody, of Tuscaloosa, who introduced a bill to give certain counties the privilege of establishing dispensaries. The reception of the measure was not encouraging to its supporters. However, it received greater support than was expected at first. Many good men feared that we would have a repetition of the troubles experienced in South Carolina. To many it carried with it the idea of the State going into the liquor business, and this was repugnant. To others it looked like a compromise with the devil. Some predicted that it would grow into a powerful political machine which would wield an influence for evil. The actual operations of the system since its establishment in certain towns have proven that all these fears were groundless.

The dispensary system in Alabama does not cover the entire State. Each town or city is given the privilege of voting on the question. Local option governs in this matter. It has been the rule of the dominant party in the State for years to let each locality decide for itself, and the party still adheres to this plan.

The writer has submitted the following questions to reliable persons in many of the towns which have established the system:

1. How long has the dispensary been in operation?
2. What are the running expenses?
3. What is the public sentiment concerning it?
4. Has crime decreased?
5. Is there less liquor drank?
6. What are the profits per year?
7. Has it gotten into local or county politics?
8. Has it the moral backing of the best people?

The following replies are typical:

Roanoke, Ala. Population 1,700.

How long has dispensary been in operation?—One year.
What are the running expenses?—$1,500.
What is public sentiment concerning it?—Favorable.
Has crime decreased?—Yes.
Is there less liquor drank?—Yes.
What are the profits per year?—$6,500.
Has it gotten into local or county politics?—No.
Has it the moral backing of the best people?—Yes.

Union Springs, Ala. Population 2,634.

How long has dispensary been in operation?—Two years.
What are the running expenses?—$2,250.
What is public sentiment concerning it?—Favors it.
Has crime decreased?—Yes.
Is there less liquor drank?—A little.
What are the profits per year?—$7,500; $9,000.
Has it gotten into local or county politics?—No.
Has it the moral backing of the best people?—Unquestionably.

Lafayette, Ala. Population 1,629.

How long has dispensary been in operation?—Three years.
What are the running expenses?—$2,000.
What is public sentiment concerning it?—Favors it.
Has crime decreased?—Yes.
Is there less liquor drank?—Yes.
What are the profits per year?—$5,400.
Has it gotten into local or county politics?—No.
Has it the moral backing of the best people?—Yes.

The least favorable response received came from Camp Hill, a little town of seven hundred people, where my correspondent states that public sentiment merely prefers the dispensary to the saloon. Even in Camp Hill, however, the financial report is favorable—the profits of the dispensary being more than three times the expenses, and aggregating $25 for each family in the village. My own town of Tuscaloosa, a place of about 6,000 people, established a dispensary last January. The reports thus far received promise a yearly profit in the neighborhood of $25,000. It will be noted also that no dispensaries have been established

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the cities. The largest towns now operating them are Tuscaloosa and Florence.

The dispensaries are selected as follows: Three names of citizens are selected by the County Commissioners, and these names are handed to the Town Council, who select one from the three. The essential features of the system are: Unbroken packages, no drinking allowed on premises, no sales to minors, to drunkards, or to those under the influence of liquor. Some of the acts call for a requirement that has proven inoperative—namely, that only one sale shall be made to the same person in one day. The bottles sold are all full measure, and prices are twenty-five per cent. lower than in saloons by reason of this fact. All sales are cash, no credit being given to any one.

Some of the benefits accruing from the system have been increased appropriation to public schools, special funds for road improvement and other community interests. One town has abolished city taxation, and is using half the proceeds of the dispensary to establish a sewerage system and put in water supply. So it will be seen that the "business" end of the system is highly satisfactory. While this is true, it is equally true that the moral life of the towns is much better. The "blind tigers" have been driven out in the majority of places. The dispensary has no bar-room attractions. It is open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. If one wants liquor, it is there for sale, but the liquor cannot be drunk there, and nothing is done to attract trade.

There are some who oppose the dispensary because they say it is a compromise with the devil. There are others who fight it because they think that the rural portions should share equally with the towns. At present every dispensary is required to pay into the county treasury an amount equal to the amount previously paid by saloons, if saloons existed prior to the new system.

In my home town there is one fact that is significant. A millinery store is conducted next door to the dispensary, by a widow, and not a word of complaint has ever been heard. The owner some years ago moved away from close proximity to a saloon.

Alabama is just taking hold of the dispensary system. The experimental stage is now practically passed. Those towns that have tried the system two years or more are so well pleased that no other system is thought of. It is admitted that the local dispensary can be used as a political football, but this danger has so far been guarded against in this State, and the indications are that many towns will establish dispensaries when the next General Assembly meets.

Religious Life in America

IX.—The Eastern West

By Ernest Hamlin Abbott

"WHAT is your impression of our State?" was the question asked of me in almost every State I visited. To that question I formulated no answer until I came to Iowa. There, after I was assured that my frank opinion was desired, I was ready to answer in one word—"Monotony."

"Yes," came the reply; "we Iowans believe in the virtue of *uniformity*."

Although I accepted the rebuke as to choice of words, I secretly continued to think Iowa somewhat monotonous as well as merely uniform. Granting, however, the modification in language which the rebuke suggests, I believe that that answer can be applied, in somewhat less degree, to the religious life of all that part of the country called the Middle West. True religion and undefiled, in the eyes of the dwellers in that part of the West, is to conform to certain standards of thought and conduct. Such religion is displayed in the services of the churches. Among Episcopalian churches, on the one hand, ritualism flourishes; in non-ritualistic churches, on the other hand, there thrives an equally strong conventionality, though of opposite appearance. The surplice is inadequately replaced by the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

white tie; the vaulted nave by the semicircular auditorium with opera chairs; images of the saints by blackboards, maps, and stereopticon screens; Gregorian tones by an easily recognizable type of anthems furnished by publishing houses at so much a month. These and other like symbols of religion which I might name are not all found in every church, but they might be combined to form an ideal to which most of the churches which I saw are tending. In religious thinking, too, conformity is the rule. The questioning spirit which will not down even in the Southwest exists also in this land of broad acres and growing cities, but it is on the defensive. When it becomes too active, it crystallizes into one of numerous new and strange sects, of which the land yields more than its share, and ceases to have any portion in religion pure and undefiled. Eloquence, of a sort that must meet the test of the summer assembly platforms which are within reach of most of the people, rather than thought, is the primary essential in making a sermon acceptable. The successful minister must have business enterprise. The preacher who "warms up to his subject" and is efficient in raising a debt "challenges admiration."

The most illuminating comments made to me on these conditions were those of a young clergyman who understood them better than either most visitors to the Middle West, who have perspective but no sympathy, or most dwellers in the Middle West, who have sympathy but no perspective. This clergyman understood these conditions sympathetically, because his early life had been spent among them; but he had gained perspective by his course of study in the East and in Germany, and his successful ministry in the pioneer regions of the Northwest.

"In my little church," he said to me, "I have the attention and support of the thinking people; but that is not enough. When you divide a small church like this, you've weakened your working force. One of my deacons told me that the trouble with my sermons was that I didn't get 'hot under the collar'!" The fact that this deacon, a representative man in the community, could not see the grotesqueness of his suggestion that a man of such absolute sincerity and real earnestness as his minister should work himself up into a pseudo-oratorical display, was of itself enough to explain why thoughtful earnestness and open-minded sincerity are not (to use an appropriate commercial phrase) a very valuable ministerial asset nowadays in the Middle West.

The combination of traditionalism and enterprise, of conventionality and "hustle," is what gives distinctive character to this large region which may be called the Eastern West. It has come into its enterprise by inheritance, for not long ago it was pioneer country. But with the years its unconventional manners have become stereotyped and developed into new conventions. The nonconformist has made of his nonconformity a new conformity. It is the history over again of the Protestant freeing himself from an infallible Church only to set up in its place an infallible Bible—of the Puritan fleeing from an established Church in England only to set up an establishment of his own in America.

So far has this conventionalizing process advanced that it already bears some of the marks which a similar process in the East bears. In several small towns of Illinois and Iowa I heard stories of the decrease of young people, of moral and religious indifference and even degeneration, and of what may be called anæmic civilization, which bore very close likeness to what I had observed in small towns and villages of New England. The star of empire, as it makes its way to the westward, seems to be a comet, and its tail is convention.

An extreme case of this combination of conventionality and "hustle" was a service I attended in a United Presbyterian church. As is well known, the people of this denomination are extremely conservative in their theology. The one distinctive tenet, however, for which they are most generally known is their belief that no hymns should be used in divine worship—none but the Psalms of the Old Testament. The argument is something like this: The Psalter is incomparably the best hymn-book ever written; the exclusive use of it bars out trivial and sectarian hymns; and, more than all, God has commanded its use, or, in the words of one of the denomination's accredited defenders, "Doesn't it look like God had given us a hymn-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

book to sing from as well as a Bible to preach from, and that we have no more right to supplant the one than the other with a book of our own composing?" Therefore only the inspired language of the Psalms should be used in singing praise to God. In this church which I attended the hymn-book was made up of metrical versions of the Psalms set to tunes generally familiar in most American churches. The service, except for the hymns, was in no way remarkable. The pastor of the church was a young man, eminent, so I was told, in his denomination for one of his years. His sermon was on the deity of Christ, and consisted of a series of co-ordinate propositions, each purporting to prove his main point and each supported by Scripture texts, which he quoted and cited by chapter and verse as a lawyer cites cases in addressing the judge. His citations averaged about one a minute. Now for the evidence of business enterprise. When the notices had been given out, the pastor placed a blackboard beside the pulpit and announced that he wanted one hundred dollars raised that morning. He then wrote "$100" on the blackboard and waited for contributions. A man in the congregation rose and stated that he would give ten dollars. The minister thereupon announced the man's name, drew a line through the "$100," and wrote underneath "$90." The first pledge proved to be the largest. With each pledge thereafter the minister placed a new figure on the board, indicating at each step the amount yet needed. When the last dollar was crossed off, the minister continued the service, and at the end of his sermon called on the man who had subscribed ten dollars to lead in prayer. In the Sunday-school as in the church service, metrical versions of the inspired psalms were exclusively sung, but the music set to them was as uninspired as those which any hack writer of Sunday-school jingles ever perpetrated. There being no infallible standard of divine music, there seemed to be no need of following any standard whatever. The brisk competition of other Sunday-schools evidently had to be met.

Less traditional and more enterprising was another church in the same city—the "Central Church of Christ," colloquially called "Campbellite," much to the displeasure of its members. This denomination, variously known also as "Christians" and "Disciples,"[1] is one of the most aggressive of all religious bodies in the United States. In the city to which I have just referred the Congregationalists had "the start," but their numbers, so I was told, have actually decreased; the Disciples, on the other hand, have established ten churches in eleven years, and were then all flourishing. The spirit of the Disciple ministers may be indicated by an anecdote told me by one of them about another. The clergyman was asked whether he were pastor of the biggest Protestant church in the country. He replied, "I don't know, and don't care; I wish simply to be a servant." A few moments later he was asked what the membership of his church was. He replied instantly: "Two thousand three hundred and fifty-one this morning!" The growth of the Disciples cannot be explained altogether by this eagerness for numbers, for though it is especially characteristic of this denomination, it is very evident in other denominations—not least among Congregationalists. Neither can this growth be attributed to the denomination's polity, for each local church of the Disciples, like each local church of the Congregationalists, is supreme law unto itself. It can only be attributed to the spirit of the Disciples, which may be termed parochial unselfishness. Among Congregationalists the local church is preeminently living unto itself. It may, and usually does, give largely to missions, but

[1] It is not the purpose of this series of articles to go into denominational distinctions; but in the case of this denomination it is almost imperative to do so. The name "Campbellite" is distasteful to those to whom it is applied, because they claim to be followers, not of a man, but of the New Testament. They therefore want no distinctive name, desiring to be known only as Christians, Disciples of Christ, and as constituting Churches of Christ. The fact, however, that others, who repudiate this movement started by Alexander Campbell and hold rather to the teaching of a man by the name of Stone, have the desire to be similarly known makes it necessary to use a distinctive name. Inasmuch as the feeling between the followers of Stone and the followers of Campbell is intense to the degree of bitterness (as may easily be discovered by reading the journals of either sect), the terms "Campbellite," on the one hand, and "Stonite" or "New Light," on the other, have naturally arisen, and form convenient denominational designations. It would be easier to use a more acceptable name if either party had a uniform use as to name. The fact is, however, that the denomination called "Campbellite" is, for instance, in Ohio called "Disciples," in Illinois "Christians," in Iowa "Church of Christ;" yet it is not three denominations, but one denomination. "Campbellite" is the only distinctive title that applies to the denomination everywhere. In this article I shall use the term "Disciples," though it is neither distinctive nor universal.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

its chief interest is in its own prosperity. A small Congregational church almost invariably feels the competition, rather than the assistance, of a neighboring rich church of its own denomination. Its organist, if markedly efficient, is likely to receive from the richer church the offer of an increased salary; its social life is likely to suffer in comparison with the very distinct social life of its more elegant neighbor; its activities are likely to conflict with the activities of the church with larger resources. The parish of the larger Congregational church is seldom determined by geographical lines, but usually extends into the domains of other and smaller churches of its own denomination. This parochial selfishness of Congregational churches is not by any means confined to the Middle West; I could cite cases of it which I have observed in every part of the country I have visited where Congregational churches abound; but it is peculiarly noticeable where it stands in contrast with the parochial unselfishness of those which may be denoted by the rather inaccurate term Disciple churches. The Central Church of Christ is a marked example of this parochial unselfishness and its reward. Each of the other ten churches of the denomination has been organized by members of the Central Church, and by the assistance of that church has become a new center for the activity of Disciples. As the pastor of the church said to me, "I could have had three thousand members here, but I could not have done anything with them. This church is really stronger because it mothers other churches." While this Central Church has grown from 380 to 1,600 in sixteen years, the total number of Disciples in the city has increased from 380 to 5,300 in that time. As a consequence, this small army of Disciples presents a solid front, while the other denominations are periodically stirred up over their "proselyting."

At the time I was in this city, the periodical embroilment had just been created by the presence of a Disciple evangelist. Just "to show that there was no hard feeling" the ministers of the city invited this evangelist to address them at their weekly Monday meeting. Beginning his address with pleasant generalities about the unity of the Church, he skillfully led up to an argument in justification of the distinctive tenets as to church union held by his denomination. By this flank movement the parade-ground seemed suddenly transformed into a battlefield. Before the opposing forces had time to rally, he made a new attack with the weapon of prayer, beseeching the Lord that the assembled ministers should not seek to save their own souls, but only those of others. Thereupon, apparently in order to meet this last attack first, some one started the hymn—

A charge to keep I have,
A God to glorify;
A never-dying soul to save,
And fit it for the sky.

Then, as if to protest that this was, after all, only a sham battle, some one else started

Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love.

After the hymns the meeting adjourned, the Disciple theological students, who were there in some numbers to support their champion, exulting over the "vindication" of their undenominational denomination, the ministers generally discussing their helplessness when such tactics were employed.

This Central Church of Christ, besides begetting a large family of churches, has shown more activity within its own parish than any other church of the city. I called on its pastor in his office—rather than study—in the "Institute" connected, organically and locally, with the church. He was sitting at a roll-top desk, on which there rested a telephone. Several times while I was there he had to excuse himself to answer the bell and converse with some one who needed his advice or other assistance. Each time, as he hung up the receiver, he would turn to me and resume the conversation, where it had been interrupted, with businesslike clearness and incisiveness. Many little incidents revealed his almost detective-like capacity for getting at facts, understanding situations, and "sizing up" men. He afforded another of the many illustrations of the truth that religious life, like all other life, is determined more by personality than by methods or doctrines or anything else. He showed himself at once a profound sympathizer with all who are feeling the pressure of hard social

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

conditions, and a keen questioner as to the duty of the Church toward the relief of those conditions. That he had practical methods for getting acquainted with the views of organized laboring men, and of employers and business men, he showed by the letters he had received, the questions he had circulated for information, and the topics he had preached on. His church was evidently a busy one. A lay assistant was in charge every day all day long. The building contained two reading-rooms, each with its own function; a recreation-room, with games; class-rooms for the use of the Bible school, week-day classes, and various church clubs; and a gymnasium, besides the pastor's office, the church auditorium, and the lecture-room.

"The church may be called semi-institutional," said the pastor. "We find we have to give up some things. Language classes were advertised; enough pupils applied, but we found they were the kind that could go elsewhere. So we substituted other work; for instance, that for cash-boys. We got them by approaching the proprietors of the stores in which they worked. Result was very successful. In the suburban church the problem is how to use surplus energy; here all our energy can be used. Something is going on here all the time. We have a group of people who go to the —— Mission, another to the Old Women's Home, another to the Settlement." Our library has been made unnecessary by the establishment of the city library near by; so we have sent our Sunday-school books to the missions, and keep only religious literature for use in the study of the Bible. Our gymnasium work, on the other hand, has not interfered with the Young Men's Christian Association, for we take boys it won't or can't take. Through the gymnasium we have had a number of boys come into the church. Is there a wide difference of theological opinion in the church? It is not discussed or emphasized; but there is absolute freedom, except as to the divinity of Christ. I know there is difference of belief about future punishment —probation, restoration, and brimstone. Baptism would seem to be an exception"—the Disciples are very strong advocates of immersion—"but that is really due to catholicity, for everybody agrees that immersion is baptism, but not everybody accepts sprinkling as valid. We advocate the form that is universally acknowledged." He expressed opinions that were in full accord with modern developments of theological thought, according to the discoveries of evolution and literary criticism of the Bible. "We have a course of Bible lectures," he added; "one of the speakers, a consummate Bible lecturer, stirred up the people to thinking." His emphasis, however, was all upon the practical work of relief of distress, effort for social betterment, and education.

This church is a type of the churches that are winning their way in the conventionalized portions of the West. Another church of the same type, but not by any means so obviously successful, I saw in a Wisconsin city. I had made an appointment to meet the pastor at the church, but missed my appointment because, when I reached the place to which I had been directed, I could see no sign of a church. After a fruitless search, I returned to the place and discovered that what I had taken to be an elegant club-house or apartment-house was in fact the church. Within, except for the main auditorium, the building was appropriate to its exterior—tasteful parlors, a good library, convenient class-rooms, two kitchens, office-rooms for the pastor and officers of the church, and a small theater, with stage complete. Its comparative inactivity was due to at least two causes; one was that, being a Congregational church, it did not have the cooperation of other churches; the other was that its success had in some respects threatened its ruin, for one after another of its projects had so outgrown the capacity of the church that separation became necessary, and energy formerly exercised under the church organization had necessarily been withdrawn. The very appearance, therefore, of inactivity was in this instance a demonstration of the value that this church had in the community. Like the Disciple church I have described, but in far greater degree, this church was a leader away from conventional theological thought.

In the next article I shall describe those signs of revolt against convention which I observed in the Middle West—signs that indicate the direction from which constructive movements in religious thought and life are likely to come.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In Memory of a Brave Man[1]

By Henry M. Sage

One life to live—he gave it to his friends,
And went all unafraid to meet his God.
The ways are silent that his feet have trod,
The hearts are sore that knew him.—So it ends;
The story of a life.—Scarce thirty years
Of storm, and stress, and sunshine—then the night;
And yet, because he lived, th' eternal light
Of love, for those he loved, shines through their tears.

Up on the highlands, where the sunbeams steal
Between the pines, and glint on vistas wide
Of Bigbee rolling down his tawny tide,
To greet the Gulf by drowsy old Mobile;
Along the river, where the sluggish rafts
Of huge hewn timbers wait to cross the sea,
And down the Bay, where ships are sailing free,
And every breeze a tropic fragrance wafts;
About the quays, piled high with cotton-bales,
Where laboring negroes drone their working lays,
Or indolently fish whole sunny days,
And Southern freighters spread their dusky sails;
Throughout the city—down each narrow street
Or broad highway—'mongst rich and poor the same,
Where courtesy is something more than name,
And hearts beat warm until they cease to beat,
His step, his face, his manliness, were known.
All knew and loved him. Every little child
Could call his name, and trusted him, and smiled
Fearless in fearless eyes that met his own.
The forest hid no secrets from his ken.
The sea his highway was, the city's heart
His heart; and man his friend. The only art
He knew was loving kindness. True to men,
True to himself, men knew him as a man.
No danger shunned, unknown to him the form
And face of Fear, he battled through the storm,
And climbed the rugged path unaided. Can
A man do more? As open as the sea
His hand, and true his heart, a cheerful face,
An eye that never quailed, his resting-place
His friends' deep hearts, where he would wish to be.
A form, a face, a voice, well loved of men,
Are vanished, but he lives among us yet,

[1] From a personal letter written by the author to Bishop Doane, of Albany, we take the following statement of the circumstances under which R. H. Vidmer died. This extract, personal as it is, lends to Mr. Sage's poem a special touch of human interest: "I think I had perhaps better write to you the facts in the matter of Dick Vidmer's death. A very bad fire broke out in the business district of Mobile early on the morning of January 25 last. Vidmer, who was just coming home from some entertainment, went to the fire, which was in the business place of one of his friends. The fire department of Mobile being totally inadequate, a call for volunteers was made, and Dick Vidmer and a negro volunteered. They were both killed by a falling wall while playing a hose on the fire. The negro, I believe, was buried at the expense of the city. Vidmer, who was known to every one as 'Dick,' was, I think, the best known and I am sure the best loved of the younger men in Mobile. He was in the timber business, and his work took him all through the pine-covered country north of Mobile, up and down the Tombigbee and Mobile Rivers, along the city wharves and down the bay. He was not only beloved by his own class, but hundreds of people of the poorer class, including a large number of negroes, called at his home to express their sorrow. At his funeral the church could not hold the crowd, and the social engagements in the city were canceled for that week. I write this only in explanation, and to show the effect of love, unselfishness, fearlessness, and manliness, which were his characteristics, on an entire community."—THE EDITORS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

And always will. The heart cannot forget,
Until we go to meet him once again.
He lived and died a MAN—the story's end—
No more to tell, no loftier word to say,
From one who would the highest tribute pay,
And one who once was proud to call him friend.

As the Despatcher Saw It

By Frank H. Spearman

IF you can recollect the blizzard that Roscoe Conkling went down in one March day in the streets of New York, it will give you the date; maybe call to your mind the storm. I had the River Division then, and we got through the whole winter without a single tie-up of consequence until March.

The morning was still as June. When the sky went heavy at noon, it looked more like a spring shower than a snow-storm; only, over at the government building I noticed the black flag splashed with a red center flying. I hadn't seen it before for years, and I ordered plows on everything out after two o'clock.

Even then there was no wickedness abroad; it was coming fairly heavy in big flakes, but lying quiet as apple-blossoms. Towards four o'clock I left the office for the roundhouse, and got just about half-way across the yard when the wind veered like a scared semaphore. I had left the depot in a snow-storm; I reached the roundhouse in a blizzard.

There was no time to wait to get back to the keys. I just telephoned orders back from the house, and the boys burnt the wires, east and west, with warnings. When the wind went into the north that day at four o'clock, it was murder pure and simple, with the snow sweeping the flat like a shroud and the thermometer water-logged at zero.

All night it blew, with never a minute's let-up. By ten o'clock half our wires were down, trains were failing all over the division, and before midnight every plow on the line was bucking snow—and the snow was coming harder. We had given up all idea of moving freight, and were centering everything on the passenger trains, when a message came from Beverly that the fast mail was off track in the cut below the hill, and I ordered out both the rotaries and the wrecking gang for the rundown.

It was a fearful night to make up a train in a hurry—as much as a man's life was worth to work even slow in the yard a night like that. But what limit to set to a switchman's courage I never have known, because I've never known one to balk at a yardmaster's order.

I went to work clearing the line, and forgot all about everything outside the train sheet till a car-tink came running in with word that a man was hurt in the yard.

Some men get used to it; I never do. As much as I have seen of railroad life, the word that a man's hurt always hits me in the same place. Slipping into an ulster, I pulled a storm-cap over my ears and hurried down stairs buttoning my coat. The arc-lights, blinded in the storm, swung wild across the big yard, and the wind sung with a scream through the telegraph wires. Stumbling ahead, the big car-tink led me facing the storm to where, between the red and the green lamps, a dozen men hovered close to the gangway of a switch engine. The man hurt lay under the forward truck of the tender.

They had just got the wrecking train made up, and this man, running forward after setting a switch, had flipped the tender of the backing engine and slipped from the footboard. When I bent over him, I saw he was against it. He knew it, too, for the minute they shut off and got to him he kept perfectly still, only asking for a priest.

I tried every way I could think of to get him free from the wheels. Two of us crawled under the tender to try to figure it out. But he lay so jammed between the front wheel and the hind one, and tender trucks are so small and the wheels so close together that, to save our lives, we could

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

neither pull ahead nor back the engine without further mutilating him.

As I talked to him I took his hand and tried to explain that we should have to jack the truck up to free him. He heard, but his eyes, glittering with shock like the eyes of a wounded animal, wandered uneasily while I spoke; when I had done, he closed them to grapple with the pain. Presently a hand touched my shoulder; the priest had come, and, throwing open his coat, knelt beside us. He was a spare old man—none too good a subject himself, I thought, for much exposure like that—but he didn't seem to mind. With both hands in the snow he got on his knees and put his head down behind the wheel close to the man's face. What they said to each other lasted only a moment, and all the while the boys were keying at the jacks like madmen to ease the wheel that had crushed the switchman's thigh. When they got the truck partly free, they lifted the injured man a little back where we could all see his face. They were ready to do more, but the priest, wiping the water and snow from the failing man's lips and forehead, put up his fingers to check them.

The wind, howling through the strings of freight-cars all about us, sucked the guarded lantern flames up into blue and green flickers in the globes; they lighted the priest's face as he took off his hat and laid it beside him, and lighted the switchman's eyes looking steadily up from the rail. The snow, curling and eddying across the little blaze of the lamps, whitened everything alike, tender and wheel and rail, the jackscrews, the bars, and the shoulders and caps of the men. The priest bent forward again and touched the lips and the forehead of the switchman with his thumb. Then, straightening on his knees, he paused a moment, his eyes lifted up, raised his hand, and, slowly signing the form of the cross through the blinding flakes, gave him the sacrament of the dying.

I have forgotten the man's name. I have never seen the old priest, before or since. But, some time, a painter will turn to the railroad life. When he does, I may see from his hand such a picture as I saw at that moment—the night, the storm, the scant hair of the priest blown in the gale, the men, bared, about him; the hush of the death moment, the wrinkled hand raised in the last benediction.

Remedy—Not Retribution

A Sermon by Lyman Abbott

But when Jesus heard that, he said unto them, They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. But go ye and learn what that meaneth, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice: for I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.—Matthew ix., 12, 13.

THE Jews regarded disease as a sin, and it awakened their wrath; Jesus Christ regarded sin as a disease, and it inspired him with pity. The Jews looked upon physical ailment as a sign of divine displeasure. When Christ and the disciples came to a man born blind, the disciples asked, Why was he born blind?—did he sin or his parents sin? They could not imagine blindness as anything else than a direct consequence of wrong-doing. The leper was regarded as unclean, not only physically but morally, and he was separated from mankind and made an outcast, not so much from fear of physical contagion as from fear of moral contagion. The crazy man was looked upon as inhabited by devils: the only explanation possible for lunacy was wickedness; and that last conception extended even down to the beginning of this century.

Now, Christ set these explanations aside. He never treated disease as a punishment for sin, and he never treated the diseased as an object of hatred. Disease was a misfortune, and the diseased man an object of compassion.

But more than that. He was accustomed to regard sin as a disease, and he was accustomed to regard the sinner as an object of compassion, not of hatred. His spirit toward wrong-doers was the spirit of a physician, not of a judge. It was never vindictive; it was always therapeutic; he looked on the wrong-doer as one who needed to be cured, and he looked upon love as the great specific.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

You must bear in mind this contrast between the common method of regarding disease as a sin and Christ's method of regarding sin as a disease when you read the New Testament and note the contrast between Jew and Christ. In this particular case Christ had called a publican (and a publican was a corrupt politician) to be his follower, and this corrupt politician had accepted the invitation, and had left the corrupt politics and had entered into Christ's service, to be his follower. And the first thing he did was to give a feast, and, in giving this feast, he did not invite people whom he did not know. If he had invited them, they would not have come. He invited Christ, and Christ accepted the invitation. It was shocking to respectable people in Palestine to see this great Jewish rabbi, this man who was a teacher and promulgator of righteousness and purity, sitting down at the table with a great multitude of corrupt men—not poetical publicans, not imaginary publicans, not publicans with white garments and halos around their heads—with real, genuine bad men; with Tammany politicians; with ring masters and ring servants. He sat down to supper with them, and the Pharisees, whose conception of sin was this, that the sinner is an object of hatred and detestation—they could not understand it; they really could not understand it; they were not pretending. They said, Why, this man is not a pure man, he finds congenial company in bad men; and Christ said, You do not understand the divine nature; they that are sick need the physician, not they that are well; and I have come to call sinners to repentance.

I shall want you to consider the collocation of words there, a little later, more carefully. Look a little in detail, then, at Christ's way of dealing with sin. Let us try if we can, this morning, to put aside all conventional ideas, our theological preconceptions, the things we have been brought up to think, and let us try to go back to this story and read it as though we had never read it before. Here is the story of a man who goes out in an ancient province doing things, and how did he do them? Here is the story of a man who deals with wrong-doing—how does he deal with it?

In the first place, though he had great power, he never used his power to punish sin. He was asked to do so; the disciples wanted him to call down fire from heaven in judgment upon sinners, and he said, No, you do not understand my spirit at all; I have not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them; I will not do it. He never used his power to punish sin. The disciples certainly thought he would; they certainly thought, when the last conflict came, and when the Pharisees and the scribes and the high priests gathered about to destroy him, then, at least, he would launch the thunderbolt on them, break them down, scatter them, and make righteousness triumph. But no; even in the hour of its apparent victory and triumph he never used his power to punish sin.

And he never threatened punishment. He warned men of the consequences, but he never threatened punishment. What is the difference? I will tell you. A man says to his neighbor, You go on in that way and I will kill you. That is threatening. A physician says to his patient, You go on in that way and you will die. That is warning. Threatening is the warning of anger. Christ never threatened punishment. He warned men of their penalty; he said to men, There are laws of life and you cannot disregard them. As there are laws of the body and laws of the mind which you cannot disregard, so there are laws of the moral and spiritual nature—you cannot disregard those either; if you go on disregarding them, you will become offal and you will be thrown out to be burned by fire. But he never threatened men. Does he not say that the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment? There are three Greek words that can be rendered punishment. One means vindication—I will vindicate the wrong; one means discipline—I will discipline the wrong-doer that he may be reclaimed; and one means retribution—I will gratify my sense of justice by punishing that man. Now, Christ uses the first—I will vindicate the wrong-doer; and he uses the second—I will discipline the wrong-doer; but he never uses the third—I will visit retribution on the wrong-doer. What he says is this: When a man is suffering under wrong, the time will come when he will be vindicated. What he says is this:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The men that are unphilanthropic, the men that care not for the hungry, the naked, and the suffering, they will go into a discipline in the future life, because the redemptive influences of this life have not achieved their purpose with them. But Christ never threatens. Did he not denounce the Pharisees? Did he not say, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! how can ye escape the condemnation of hell? Yes, he did denounce the Pharisees. The sick man is sleeping, and the doctor comes in and says, Let him sleep; the sleep will do him more good than any medicine. Another sick man is asleep. It will not do to let him sleep. Wake him! The physician shakes him and gets him on his feet and makes him walk back and forth in the room. Christ came to some men that were sleeping the sleep of death, that were incased round about with pride and vanity and self-conceit, and he said to them, You poisoned men, I will wake you if I can; all other men were giving them adulation, they were bowing down before them, they were saying, You virtuous men, you church leaders, you good men, you religious men! and then Christ came and said, You hypocrites, I will wake you up if I can. But when he had ended his invective, it ended with a wail—O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered you together, as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and you would not! The invective of Christ was the invective of compassion, as the forgiveness of Christ was the forgiveness of compassion. Christ never inflicted penalty, never threatened penalty, and never uttered anything that has in it the tone and aspect of the imprecatory Psalms.

Christ never demanded a substitute for penalty. Way back in the olden time the sacrificial system had been adopted as a voluntary expression of love and faith and hope. At the very opening of the Book of Leviticus, which gives the direction for this sacrificial system, the law states that the worshiper shall offer his burnt sacrifice of his own voluntary will at the door of the tabernacle. Whatever sacrifice was made under the Old Testament law was, according to the Old Testament law, to be a free-will offering. But the priesthood had enjoined more. Sacrifice had come to be compulsory, and the precept had been laid down and wrought into the consciousness of Judaism that no man could have forgiveness unless he offered a sacrifice. It had been the free-will expression of penitence, but now love was despoiled of its meaning by a law that required and compelled it. Now, Christ, living at the time when this sacrificial system was universally recognized, simply discarded it. Not in one single solitary instance did he require a penitent to offer a sacrifice as a condition of forgiveness. Not once. His message always was the same—Go in peace; thy sins be forgiven thee; go, and sin no more. The forgiveness was never purchased by a sacrifice. There was never a sacrifice required as a condition of the forgiveness. The sacrifice was a free gift. Once—twice—some lepers came to him, and he told them to go to the priest, and offer a sacrifice—it is true—for the priest was a health officer as well as a priest. It was necessary, under the law, that the man who had been cleansed of his leprosy should get a certificate from the health officer that he had been cleansed; but even in this case Christ took away the requirements of the sacrifice. He cleansed ten, and while they went they were cleansed, and one of them turned back and came to give glory to Christ, and when he fell down on his face at his feet and gave him thanks, Christ said unto him, Arise, go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole. Christ required no substitute for penalty.

Christ never put a sinner on probation. He never said to a man, Well, I will try you; if you prove by your life that you are truly penitent, that you are in earnest, then I will forgive you. He never prescribed a penance; he never gave a specific kind of discipline. He never said to men, You must go through such and such conditions, and then you may be forgiven. On the contrary, when Peter had denied him, and denied him thrice, and denied him thrice in spite of warnings and prophecies of the denial, all that Christ said when he rose from the dead—the first message of the resurrection that he sent by the angel—was, Tell Peter that I have risen; the first interview that he granted was with Peter, and when Peter met him on the shore of the Sea of Galilee, all that Christ said to him was this, If you love me, begin your work over again; I do not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

require you to enter into the church anew, I do not demand of you a new baptism, I do not put you on probation, I do not require you so to prove whether you are faithful or not; I give you back your bishopric: feed my sheep, feed my lambs. Christ never put a sinner on probation. He never demanded repentance as a condition of forgiveness.

Now I come to that collocation—I have come to call sinners to repentance. We have reversed that. We make that—Repentance calls Christ. No, Christ calls to repentance. It is said over and over again that repentance is the condition of God's forgiveness. It is not. It is the condition of receiving the benefit of God's forgiveness. But that is another and very different thing. A man has quarreled with you; he will not speak with you, he will have nothing to do with you, he passes you on the street without recognizing you. You feel kindly to him; you would like to help him; you bow to him, he will not bow in return; you offer to speak to him, he will not speak to you in return. He gets into perplexity. You write him a letter, and he sends it back to you. He cannot get the benefit of your kindness unless he is willing to take what you have to give to him. But your kindness ought not to depend on his willingness to take it. Now, God's forgiveness, kindness, does not depend on our repentance. It is not our repentance that calls Christ. It is Christ who calls us to repentance. He is going into the city of Jericho, and there is another of these corrupt politicians who is curious to see him, and he runs and climbs up into a tree, because he is short of stature—you can imagine how all the crowd press about him there—and when Christ comes to the place, Christ does not wait for the reformation, does not wait for anything; he says, Zaccheus, come down, I am going to stay at your house to-day; and Zaccheus comes down and takes him home as his guest. After Christ has entered his home, then it is that Zaccheus says, I have been a thief; I will give half of my goods to feed the poor, and I will make restitution to those I have wronged; and Christ says that is repentance. But Christ came first, the repentance afterwards. Christ did not look on Peter with pity because Peter wept bitterly—Peter wept bitterly because Christ looked on him with pity. It is forgiveness first—it is repentance afterwards. God is always forgiving. The forgiveness of sin is his very nature. He would not be God if he did not forgive. Paul has made this perfectly plain: "God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us even when we were dead in sin, quickened us." Not when we were repentant of sin. Or look again to Romans: "Despisest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and long-suffering, not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance?" Or turn to Christ's own instruction in the Sermon on the Mount: "I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you." Why? "That you may be the children of your Father which is in heaven; for he maketh the sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." His love does not wait for repentance, or for good to commence. He loves men in their unforgiveness, and he quickens them in their unforgiveness. By his love and forgiveness he leads men to repentance. He makes his sun to rise on the just and on the unjust. This Sunday morning how many thousands of young men are there on their wheels, enjoying this sunshine, enjoying this air, having a good time, full of the exhilaration of life, not one of them thinking of the good God who gives them these things. Does God say, Well, I will give him some cold rain instead of sunshine, I will give him an accident instead of a happy life, I will take the joy away from him until he becomes good and grateful? No. God says, I will go on loving him, giving him a good time, filling his cup to the full, making it more jubilant; I will make his life full of joy—for the goodness of God leads to repentance. Christ did not wait for men to come to him—he came to them. This is the very essence of the doctrine of the incarnation. Christ did not wait for men to come to him, he came to them, and, born into the world and living in the world, he came to save individually and personally. He went out where they were. He did not satisfy himself by setting up a tent somewhere, or putting himself in a church somewhere,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and saying, If people want the Gospel, they can come to it. He went where men were, he sought them out. I have come, he said, to seek as well as to save that which was lost. He illustrated this spirit of his in those three matchless parables in the fifteenth of Luke. The woman is seeking the coin, the shepherd is seeking the sheep, the father going out to seek his son.

And when men came to him, he never catechised them, he never held them off to see whether they were ready for coming, he never asked them as to their motives, he never said, What have you come for? If it was a leper who was simply sick of leprosy and came running to him saying, If thou wilt, thou canst make me clean, Christ touched him and said, Be clean; if it was a blind man who said, I am tired living in the dark, give me my sight, Christ touched him and gave him his sight. In our churches generally, if a parent brings his child for baptism, we say, Are you a member of the church? If he says no, then the church says, We cannot baptize your child. We baptize the children of believing parents. But when the women brought their little children to Christ, he did not put them through catechism, creeds, or anything of the sort; he took the children in his arms and said, What you want me to do I am ready to do, I have done it; and when a poor superstitious woman, who thought the virtue resided in the hem of his garment, touched the hem of his garment to be cured, Christ did not say, When you have an intelligent faith I will save you; Christ saved her with her unintelligent faith, and the hem of the garment was enough; and when Thomas said, I do not believe in the resurrection, Christ and the disciples did not say, You cannot come into the meeting until you get orthodox enough, but the disciples opened the doors and Thomas came in, and to Thomas unbelieving Christ revealed himself. He never catechised the men who came to him.

And in all this Jesus Christ was God manifest in the flesh. If he were not, I should not have preached this sermon. How a certain man treated sinners eighteen centuries ago is not a matter of any great consequence to you or to me, but how our Father which is in heaven treats you and me to-day is a matter of the most fundamental consequence. What a Jewish rabbi says about forgiveness of sins is a matter of no importance, but what the heart of God eternally is speaking in the hearts of his children, ratifying and confirming that one great historical manifestation and revelation, that is of transcendent importance. And this is the message which this life of Christ brings to us: God does not catechise us; whatever you want, bring it to God; whatever it is, bring it to God; if you have children, and the care of the children is too much for you, bring them to God; if you have sorrow too heavy for you to bear, bring that to God; if you are sick and suffering and want some one to comfort you, you need not wait for repentance, you need not wait for probation, you need not wait for anything: come with your request, whatever it is.

Why does God put us here? Why does he give us burdens, bring us tears, lay on us responsibilities? That these very things may be the means of making us come to him. You need not wait until you come to him; he has already come to you, he is at your side. There is no necessity to travel; you are not in a far country, and he separated from you. There is no long and weary journey to be traveled. He is in the world; you have but to turn and look at him, and he readily answers your look. Look unto me, all ye ends of the world, says the prophet in the name of God, and be saved. Saved by a look. He will not put you on probation. Society must. If a man is drunken and licentious, you cannot take him into your family until he has proved the reality of his reformation. If he has proved himself a thief, you cannot put him into your office to handle other people's funds until he has demonstrated his honesty. But God knows; he does not need to put men on probation. You are not to wait until you pass your probationary period before you can come to him. You are not to pay the debt. You are not to look to any one else to pay it for you. When they had nothing to give, he freely forgave them both—that is God. God is love, and love is medicine, and if you have sinned against your own soul, separated yourself from your higher life, if you have sinned against yourself and separated yourself from your purer neighbor, if you have sinned against God and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

separated yourself from him, there is nothing to do but just to return to yourself and return to him; for you are not to be saved because you repent—you will repent when you are saved; and the love of God will not brood you because you are his child, but you will be his child when you let his love brood you and strengthen you and make a divine man of you.

The Early Closing Movement in New York

By A. C. Muirhead

R. L. STEVENSON, in his enthusiastic paper on "Talk and Talkers," comments on the satisfaction there is in bearing a part "in that great international congress, always sitting, where public wrongs are first declared, public errors first corrected, and the course of public opinion shaped, day by day, a little nearer to the right. No measure comes before Parliament but it has been long ago prepared by the grand jury of the talkers."

Every woman who has felt and expressed sympathy, in the course of even the most casual talk with a friend, for shop-girls in their long hours of trying work, has a right to feel that she has had a small share in the early closing movement, that she has done something towards shaping the action of her more energetic sisters who have gone a step further and joined the Consumers' League.

The initial work done by the League in the early closing movement was toward assisting to pass the Labor Law of 1897, at Albany, regulating the hours worked by women in factories. This Act limits the number of hours for women workers to ten per day, or sixty per week. Women workers in stores are not so fortunate, for in these it is only women under the age of twenty-one whose hours are so legally limited; though the practical outcome is this standard length of working day for workers of all ages in stores.

It is strengthening to a cause to have its principle acknowledged by those in authority; but even when the expediency of early closing is approved and indorsed by the government of the country to the extent of the passing of a law on the subject, the friends of women dare not be content with their laurels and consider their work done, for perpetual vigilance is required to see that the law is not nullified by an amendment in some year following. Just the other day, as it happened, there was an amendment to the law of 1897 before the Legislature at Albany, with intent to make the regulation of work hours apply to women under twenty-one only, as in mercantile labor, instead of to the sex as a whole. Fortunately, it met with a crushing defeat, and, much to the surprise as well as delight of the Consumers' League, a rival amendment has been brought forward by another member of the Legislature to restrict the hours of labor to fifty-six in the week for all women, whether under or over age—a much more radical measure than has yet seemed possible to even the most ardent advocates of protected labor.

Ten hours, especially when mostly spent on one's feet, make a very long working day for any woman; and the object of the early closing movement in New York has been to reduce the number of hours still further by inducing the voluntary action of employers themselves in the matter. Last summer, for the first time, success could be reported, for several stores, instead of remaining open from eight in the morning till six in the evening, did not open till half-past eight and closed at five—a clear gain of an hour and a half to the store assistants. Some firms have even gone on keeping these hours during the winter, though still considering it necessary to be open for the longer time during the rush of the spring season.

It does not really matter to the employers how soon their stores close provided *all* close at the same time, so that all have equal chances in competition; and provided the convenience of the purchasing public is reasonably considered. But, as a matter of fact, in actual practice the several firms' jealousies of one another and anxiety to secure advantages over one another cause considerable friction. One thing tolerably certain is that concessions

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to the demands of the Consumers' League are not likely to be made by the representatives of firms for the sake of pure philanthropy. They run their stores, naturally enough, on business principles, and it is only because improved conditions for their employees mean better work, or because the advertisement does them good with the public, that they adopt any reform or persevere in it. It cannot, therefore, be too much laid to heart by the shopping world that the pressure of public opinion has enormous weight. The good work done by the Consumers' League is in no way more conspicuously demonstrated than by the bids firms make for public favor in advertising good conditions for their workers, and especially when these advertisements are hypocritical. Hypocrisy is the tribute paid by avarice to the ideal standard set up by the Consumers' League. Last Christmas season, to give an example, one well-known dry-goods store advertised that it would not exact any overtime from its employees, but that the store would be shut at the usual hour every evening, leaving it to be implied, or rather impressing it on the public mind, that it was the sheer generosity of its heart that prompted this self-denial. It afterwards transpired that the Fire Department had warned the proprietor that the premises were unfit for night use, and that a heavy fine would be imposed for every evening the store was kept open in defiance of this warning!

The same firm also advertised that a percentage on the sales made would be granted to all its employees during the Christmas season; but it did *not* advertise the fact that a week before this handsome treatment was to begin the salaries of all its employees were cut down, the wages of even the little cash-girls being reduced by fifty cents a week, so that in some cases, in spite of the percentage, the assistants did not earn so much as they had been accustomed to.

As these things become known, women of any fine feeling instinctively shun the sweating stores; not that they think their individual abstention will make much difference to the income of the proprietor, or that their example will have much influence with other shoppers, but because their natural womanly fastidiousness shrinks from buying their goods at places where they know such meanness and oppression are practiced, just as they would shrink from having their tailor suits made in smallpox dens. And, after all, a firm's custom is made up of individual customers.

With regard to the early closing movement, however, it is scarcely the employers who are to blame for its backwardness, but the public that insists on shopping in the late hours of the afternoon. There is, as might be expected, a counter-agitation to the work of the Consumers' League, working more privately, protesting against the five o'clock closing. This seems to be carried on chiefly by the fashionable dressmakers, who declare that they find it inconvenient to do their shopping early in the day. Of course hardly any change can be instituted without causing slight inconvenience to some one till habits became readjusted. But it is entirely a question of adjustment. If these dressmakers were as interested in the lot of their fellow-women as they ought to be, they would soon contrive a way of doing their shopping in seasonable hours, even if it meant closing their own workrooms an hour or so earlier than has been the custom.

There is a class to whom the five o'clock closing must be a real hardship—the women themselves employed for regular hours within doors until five every day, especially in downtown offices away from the shopping district, with whom it is impossible to get any shopping done in the lunch hour. It is certainly hard upon poor girls, the careful management of whose incomes makes so much difference to their private economy, not to be able to do any necessary buying for themselves, even to the extent of renewing their dress-bindings. One can but try to cheer them by reminding them of the solidarity of labor, so that what is good for one class cannot but be good for another in the long run. Readjustment here again will be a necessity. It may result in shorter hours for themselves, or in their getting a half-day off every now and then as a right. Until then they must be exhorted to depend upon the help of some friend or relative whose time is more at her own disposal. Certainly, if women themselves do not help, at some personal sacrifice, in the early closing movement for the benefit

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of other women, it may be considered as doomed. But just as certainly women will.

The Consumers' League, anxious to strengthen the hands of those merchants who have already instituted the shorter working day by showing them that they are supported by a solid body of public opinion—for, in the natural course of things, it is only the complaints and objections that reach their ears—has recently issued reply post-cards to its members as follows:

Some of the leading retail merchants of New York City have initiated a shorter workday for their establishments—a movement which must appeal to all humane persons, as lessening the number of hours that women and children are kept at work. Personal letters to these merchants expressing appreciation of this measure may be productive of much good. The Governing Board appeals to members to send their signatures, together with those of nine friends, if possible, on reply post-card, in order that the League may be able to prove to merchants the interest of the community in the matter.

MAUD NATHAN, President.

Up to date the cards in response to this appeal were continuing to pour in satisfactorily.

The Responsibility for Corrupt Legislation

By Arthur H. Bissell

RECENT happenings in the Legislature of one of our best-known States have given such a shock to the feelings of those who are familiar with the facts as is not often experienced. The utter demoralization of men who at the beginning of the session could look frankly and fearlessly into the faces of those who talked over with them the advisability of certain legislation was a saddening and portentous fact. Where are we to place the blame for the corruption which frequently marks the accomplishment of work by legislators or municipal officers? One view would have it that the low morale of the politicians elected under our present system to represent us in city or State government is responsible, and suggests as a remedy for evil conditions such measures as the secret ballot, voting machines, and the direct primary. It is true that where the voter is allowed a free choice in the selection of candidates there is an increased chance of securing responsible and honest men to fill the offices. It is also true, as has been recently pointed out, that the more there is in the work of such officials to demand intelligence and business ability, the easier it will be to find men possessing such qualifications who are ready to devote themselves to the work. Yet, in the last analysis, the evil is one which cannot be cured just as long as there exists a public sentiment which shifts the blame entirely from the shoulders of those who corrupt to rest it upon those who are corrupted. Especially has the evil developed with the entry of the large corporation into every corner of the business world. With its vast field of usefulness and its undeniable advantages as an easily handled instrument for business purposes, it is a grave question whether the large corporation is not losing for us more than enough to counterbalance all of its gains by its undermining of the sense of personal responsibility. Many a man who would not himself do a dishonorable business act will serve on the board or actively in the management of a corporation many of whose acts would not bear the light of day. Through some useful but unscrupulous agent, business is procured and legislation obtained, by means of which the respectable officers prefer to know nothing. The excuse for such a course of conduct is always the old one of necessity. Competing concerns are employing underhanded methods to accomplish their end, and those who would keep a foothold in the business must fight with the same weapons. As in all cases of warfare, the opposing generals, absorbed in their campaigns, have no thought for the demoralization which such war entails. In a legislative session which may last but a few weeks, men who have entered upon their duties with a well-deserved reputation for integrity have succumbed to the insistent pressure of the lobbyist and the pervading atmosphere of commercialism.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Where the salary of the office is small, where the offer of a bribe is subtly disguised and accompanied by the most plausible arguments in support of an apparently harmless measure, where one or another of a legislator's colleagues and friends has begun to accept money for his vote, who shall say that the blame for the first wrong step rests rather upon the one who takes it than upon those who urge it upon him?

It might afford us some satisfaction could we say that the evil would right itself. If the business man is actuated by "intelligent self-interest" solely, may we not suppose that he will recognize that a policy which involves the corruption of public officials to secure his ends is short-sighted? Is it not plain that a man who has once been paid for performing a useful service or giving a needed vote will seek to make a situation where again his vote will be needed and paid for? The periodical occurrences in some of our Legislatures of "strike" bills is a sufficient answer to the question. Yet the evil has not lessened, but rather increased. In this time of feverish development and well-nigh boundless resources there is little thought of the after effects of the pursuit of a policy the immediate result of which is to secure some especial privilege. The spending, if need be, of several thousand dollars to secure the passage of a bill or the granting of a franchise which will prove of immense value to those who are interested is easily borne in the prospect of large returns. It may be that a privilege will be obtained which the courts will protect from interference by later legislation. Secure in the possession of their own rights, the possessors of such a privilege are not affected by the argument that other interests will find it increasingly difficult to secure desired legislation without the use of much money.

Neither can we say that the evil is exaggerated. On the contrary, in its indirect results it is becoming more serious. A legislator in one of our States, who was a man of unquestioned integrity, and who had served with increasing usefulness through more than one session of his Legislature, became so disheartened and discouraged by the demoralization attending the last days of his legislative session that he was on the point of resigning his office. It is doubtful if he could be persuaded again to accept a nomination. Here is the case of a citizen who represented all that was intelligent and upright in his community, who, accepting a nomination largely through a sense of duty, had conscientiously served his constituents, who was in fact the very type of man whom we are all constantly urging to "go into politics," who was well-nigh driven out of politics by conditions which were revolting to his nature. Where a lobby is very powerful and effective, it becomes a grave question with the honest legislator whether he shall vote for a measure which he knows to be a good one, but the support of which is openly being bought. A few years ago a lobbyist in one of our States informed the corporation by which he was engaged that a certain number of votes must be bought to secure the passage of a bill. He had previously learned that one of the legislators intended to vote for the bill, and included this man's name in his list of those who were purchasable. The money he received for buying the vote of the man he of course put in his own pocket, while the secret books of the corporation recorded the degradation of an honest man. Men who know of facts like these must be courageous indeed to vote for bills supported by a corrupt lobby. And so instances might be multiplied.

The question remains, What are we going to do about it? If we recognize the evil, we shall have made a step towards its cure. In the most direct and forceful of his speeches in the last municipal campaign in New York, Mr. Jerome attacked a man who was to him the embodiment of commercialism in politics. We are not concerned with his judgment as to individuals. We are concerned with his recognition of the tremendous power for evil which exists where business interests begin to use the machinery of our peculiar party system to accomplish their own ends. It is time that a stand should be taken. Business men and the directors of corporations should be educated to take a higher view of their responsibility in these matters. When it becomes a question of two per cent. in dividends, or the corruption of a Legislature with the resultant undermining of our whole social life, the time will

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

come when we shall realize that our responsibility cannot be thrown wholly on the shoulders of our sorely tried legislators, nor evaded by the fiction of corporate irresponsibility. There must be a larger realization of individual duty.

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."

Animal Forms: A Second Book of Zoology. (Twentieth Century Text-Books.) By David S. Jordan, M.S., M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., and Harold Heath, Ph.D. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 258 pages. $1.10, net.

Baptist Principles Reset: Consisting of Articles on Distinctive Baptist Principles. By the Rev. Jeremiah B. Jeter, D.D., also Articles by Henry G. Weston, D.D., LL.D., Alvah Hovey, D.D., LL.D., and Others. (New and Enlarged Edition.) The Religious Herald Co., Richmond, Va. 5×7 in. 319 pages.

Blind Spot and Other Sermons (The). By the Rev. W. L. Watkinson. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×8 in. 278 pages. $1, net.

The "blind spot" in the retina of the eye is here made symbolic of the defective enlightenment of many a Christian conscience. A gifted and popular British Wesleyan preacher, Mr. Watkinson excels in apt illustration of his themes, and shows an uncommon power of drawing fresh and instructive lessons from familiar texts.

Brinton Eliot: From Yale to Yorktown. By James Eugene Farmer, M.A. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 395 pages. $1.50.

A sprightly story of the breaking out of the American Revolution, enlivened by brisk action and crisp dialogue. The early chapters present a vivid picture of Yale College under President Stiles, when Nathan Hale was a freshman and a classmate of the story's hero; indeed, nothing is more acceptable in the book than the simple and affecting sketch of Nathan Hale's boyhood. Old Yalensians will be amused at the reproduction of student life, college customs, and methods of discipline a century and a quarter ago. Altogether the book, if not an example of the highest art in fiction, is agreeable reading, and has spirit and go.

Bylow Hill. By George W. Cable. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7¾ in. 215 pages. $1.25.

A painful study of morbid, nearly insane, jealousy on the part of a clergyman, the husband of a wife of the finest qualities, moral and intellectual. There is some attempt to relieve the depressing monotony of this main situation, but the attempt is only moderately successful, and the love affairs of the minor characters do not greatly engage the reader. It need not be said that Mr. Cable shows deftness and skill in working out the character study he has undertaken, but one really questions whether the task were worth while. There is originality and tragic intensity in the incidents, and the literary quality, as might be expected, is of a high order.

Courage of Conviction (The). By T. R. Sullivan. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5¼×8 in. 257 pages. $1.50.

Two men, both of artistic inclination and talent, the one in painting, the other in music, find themselves confronted with the necessity of choosing between art and wealth. The experiences and fortunes of these two men constitute the plot of this novel. The painter has "the courage of conviction," and exiles himself for the sake of study abroad; his friend, on the other hand, abandons his music, and, by immersing himself in stock manipulations, enters upon a life of outward comfort but inward discontent and domestic unhappiness. Before the story ends the youthful composer regains his art and his happiness by commercial failure, and the painter, after a struggle in art and a disappointment in love, finds at last his courage justified. The author's style is easy and natural, but wholly lacks distinction. The construction of the story is faulty in places, especially at the turning-point of the hero's experience in love. It is a relief, however, to read a story about Newport, Wall Street, and large estates of the Hudson which leaves the impression that there are people who are cultivated, intelligent, and wholesome in character.

Code of Joy (The). By Clarence Lathbury. The Swedenborg Publishing Association, Germantown, Pa. 4½×7 in. 219 pages. 50c.

Complete Graded Arithmetic. Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Grade. By George E. Atwood. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in.

Destiny of To-Day (The): Studies in Conscience and Character. By John Maclean, Ph.D. William Briggs, Toronto. 5×7¼ in. 127 pages.

East of the Barrier. By the Rev. J. Miller Graham. Illustrated. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×8 in. 235 pages. $1, net.

Elements of Physics: Experimental and Descriptive. By Amos T. Fisher, B.S., assisted by Melvin J. Patterson, B.S. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 5×7¼ in. 184 pages.

Finland as It Is. By Harry DeWindt, F.R.G.S. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 316 pages. $3, net.

The reader will find this an interesting book about a peculiarly interesting people and a fascinating country, concerning which little is known. The enthusiasm of the writer—who surveys everything from the view-point of one English-bred—warms the pages and communicates itself to the one who reads. Everything is described: the physical aspect of cities, towns, and country, the way the people live, thrive, and take their pleasures; social

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and religious customs; hotels, rates, fares, traveling methods, etc. Whoever reads this book will never again think of Finland as a country akin to Lapland—as is common. He will find it a land of beautiful cities filled with a people of bright minds; a people full of spontaneous gayety, who delight in hearing themselves dubbed, as they often are, "The Frenchmen of the North;" a people who look out with kindly inquiring eyes on all the world except Russia.

Foreign View of England in the Reigns of George I. and George II. (A). (The Letters of Monsieur César de Saussure to his Family). Translated and Edited by Madame Van Muyden. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 6×8¼ in. 384 pages. $3, net.

M. de Saussure, while an exile in England, began to pen these epistles to various friends on the Continent as early as 1725. Those who look to find within these letters any intimate or graphic social pictures of the period will be likely to find themselves disappointed. M. de Saussure writes as an observer from the outside, and gives a capital idea of the physical aspect of the London of that day. This is aided also by maps and cuts showing time-honored sections and buildings. Occasionally there is an item of local news—such as escapes the general historian—or an anecdote of the day illustrative of private morals, manners, or social standards—none of which appears to have been high. The author's observations, taken altogether, are mild and judicial rather than penetrative, inquisitive, or touched by imaginative play.

Health, Speech, and Song. By Jutta Bell-Ranske. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×8½ in. 159 pages. $1.25, net.

Hearts Courageous. By Hallie Erminie Rives. Illustrated. The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. 5×7¾ in. 407 pages.

In a sense this story is timely. It deals with that revolutionary period which marked the arrival of Rochambeau, Lafayette, and the other Frenchmen who so opportunely aided in securing American freedom. The love story is that between a Virginia belle and one of the French nobles who in disguise achieved prodigies of valor. The style, though stilted and flamboyant enough to mar the art, does not altogether conceal the fact that the writer is a born story-teller. She has plot and inventiveness—rather too much of the latter.

Hinderers (The). By Edna Lyall. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 179 pages. $1.

Here is a story of good literary quality, and the seriousness of purpose which is wont to mark the work of Edna Lyall. The Scriptural rebuke, "Ye hindered," gives name to the story, which, through the unfoldment of its characters, portrays some tendencies of the time which, the author holds, hinders the higher development of England.

How to Make an Index. By Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Elliot Stock, London, Eng. 4½×7 in. 236 pages.

A valuable addition to the Book Lover's Library. The chapter on the "Bad Indexer" is full of instruction to indexers who would steer clear from blunders; that on "Amusing and Satirical Indexes" is entertaining in a high degree, and other chapters treat indexing historically and technically.

Life and Letters of Lady Sarah Lennox, 1745-1826 (The). Illustrated. Edited by the Countess of Ilchester and Lord Stavordale. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×9 in. 654 pages. $4, net.

We notice that several editions of this book have already been called for in England, and the interest shown is certainly justified by the vivacious and quaint letters which record social, literary, and political happenings in the reign of George III. and George IV. Lady Sarah was intimately connected with the Holland House family; her eldest sister, Lady Caroline Fox, was the first Lady Holland, and much of Lady Sarah's girlhood was spent in the famous gathering-place of wits and beauties. The romantic episode of the Prince of Wales's admiration for Lady Sarah was only one of many incidents in her life which connected her with the history of the day. There are many portraits, chiefly reproductions of famous paintings.

Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, Esq. (The). Catherine: A Story. By William Makepeace Thackeray. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 426 pages. $1.

Miss Petticoats. By Dwight Tilton. Illustrated. The C. M. Clark Publishing Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 377 pages.

The fortunes of a good but willful girl, well born though working in a mill, are here told. The book attempts to satirize the higher life into which circumstance casts the girl. It is, however, so poor in construction and literary tone as to prove both worthless and repellent.

Movable Quartette (A). By Eleanor Guyse. The Abbey Press, New York. 5×8 in. 279 pages. $1.

Myra of the Pines. By Herman Knickerbocker Vielé. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 326 pages.

The peculiarities of thought and phrase that marked this author's "The Last of the Knickerbockers" may be found also in this his latest work. The scenes are carried from New York into a pine forest, and made to play around the daughter and wife of a professor—the professor himself being somewhat nebulous. A vulgar but good-hearted land agent plays his part; there is a love story, a touch of pathos, and a brace of queer, wood-wild, pagan children. The tone of the book is humorously whimsical and vague.

Pasteboard Crown (A). By Clara Morris. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 370 pages. $1.50.

A girl of good family, but reduced in means, seeks the stage as a means of livelihood, and in depicting her experiences the author takes occasion to portray the life of the mimic world from the view-point of intimate knowledge and a frankness seemingly divested of illusion. Miss Morris wields a facile pen. Her style is natural, colloquial, and entertaining rather than powerful.

Philosophy and Life, and Other Essays. By J. H. Muirhead, M.A. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 274 pages. $1.50.

Professor Muirhead has for years been known to many American scholars as a master in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

studies pertaining to his chair in the University of Birmingham. His present collection of fugitive papers and addresses on related subjects will be welcomed by all such. Two-thirds of them are predominantly of an ethical character, and attractive to cultured minds in general; as "Robert Louis Stevenson's Philosophy of Life," "Modern Methods of Temperance Reform," "Psychology and Education." The rest belong to the department of logic, and are of interest mostly to specialists. Professor Muirhead, agreeing with Professor Münsterberg's conception of the human mind as "a will-system to be interpreted and to be appreciated," holds that "the future of education is to a large extent bound up with a much more serious study of principles of moral development."

Peter Vischer. By Cecil Headlam, B.A. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×7¾ in. 144 pages. $2.

Prince of Good Fellows (A). By Robert Barr. Illustrated. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 340 pages. $1.50.

The Prince thus jovially described is James V. of Scotland, and Mr. Barr maintains the thesis of his title with highly enlivening tales of the royal adventures of this monarch, who was wont, it seems, to go about incognito, thereby discovering strange plots and happenings in which he rejoiced to play an unexpected rôle. The tales have abundant animation and humor, and are possessed of originality as well as vigor.

Recent Object-Lessons in Penal Science. By A. R. Whiteway, M.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 216 pages. $1.25, net.

Remedy for Love (A). By Ellen Olney Kirk. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 227 pages. $1.25.

This is a story dealing with the domestic life of twin sisters and a widower father, into whose life love stole a march for the second time. A group of diversely agreeable people play their parts in these pages. The author manages her plot so as to bring into play her well-known resources of clever situation, bright repartee, and all that touch-and-go intercourse supposed to belong to the social condition of the smart set.

Reminiscences of Sixty Years in Public Affairs. By George S. Boutwell. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. In 2 vols. 6×9¼ in. $5, net.

Though the earlier chapters of this work are merely casual reminiscences rather loosely strung together, and possessing little interest except to the warm personal admirers of the statesman who writes them, the later chapters—and particularly those covering the politics of the reconstructive period—are of great value to students of history. At the present day those who are writing of the reconstruction era nearly all take the view that the radical policy pursued—particularly in the enfranchisement of the negroes—was a wrong to the white people of the South. Mr. Boutwell was pre-eminently the formulator of the policy adopted, and his account of the events and arguments which led to its adoption is the ablest justification of it which has yet been published. Indeed, it is probably the most convincing justification that could be published, for it is permeated by an inspiring faith in humanity which sustained the author throughout his career, and to which his party was lifted by the struggle of the Civil War. In a speech in 1866 which prevented at that time the restriction of negro suffrage by qualifications not applicable to whites, Mr. Boutwell stated the philosophy of the radical Republicans as follows: "The negro has everywhere the same right to vote as the white man, and I maintain still further that when you proceed one step from that line you admit that your government is a failure. We have attempted to set up and maintain a government upon the doctrine of equality of men, the universal right of all men to participate in the government. In accordance with that theory, we must accept the ballot upon the principle of equality. It is enjoyed by the learned and the unlearned, the wise and the ignorant, the virtuous and the vicious. The great experiment is going on. If, before the war, any man in this country was disposed to undervalue a government thus conducted, he should have learned by this time the wisdom and the strength of a government which embodies the judgment and the will of the whole people." The manhood rights of all men, and the wisdom of establishing a government resting upon the loyalty of the whole people instead of a class, formed the groundwork of Mr. Boutwell's political philosophy, and to this philosophy as to a religious faith he held with unswerving constancy as the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts in his early life, as Republican Congressman, Senator, and Cabinet officer in his middle life, and he still holds to this faith in his recent separation from the Republican party upon the Philippine issue. The admiration of his constancy is not restricted to those who have concurred with his political judgment.

Ringing Questions. By George Clarke Peck. Eaton & Mains, New York. 4½×7 in. 261 pages. $1.

A large variety of current questions, social, ethical, religious, is here discussed in popular style, sometimes lightly, sometimes incisively; generally with true insight, sometimes superficially. Mr. Peck is an attractive preacher. One who can preach so well needs to be a jealous critic of himself. "Money-making by exchange is virtual robbery," requires large modification to make it true. And history knows nothing of any "witch-burners of Salem."

State Intervention in English Education. By J. E. G. De Montmorency, B.A., LL.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 366 pages. $1.50.

The title of this carefully written historical sketch requires one to reflect that, until our National independence was won, "English education" included schools on both sides of the Atlantic, and still applies to all schools throughout the British Empire. The author's main interest is in promoting education in Great Britain, and for this he pertinently cites colonial examples ancient and modern, but especially from colonial America. The derivation of American schools from a British rather than, as some have fancied, from a Dutch origin is clearly made out. The school systems

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of Massachusetts and Connecticut in the seventeenth century were framed "to reproduce the grammar-school system of Old England." A novel and extremely interesting historical point is made in regard to the plague that carried off half the population of England in 1348–49. The use of the English tongue in schools dates from that calamity. The evidence cited makes the conclusion "irresistible that the plague cleared the country of French priests, and raised up the English tongue as a vehicle for literary expression." Written for British readers, and with predominant reference to British questions, the work is a valuable contribution to a history which is largely common to the kindred nations.

Statistical Studies in the New York Money-Market. By John Pease Norton, Ph.D. Published for the Department of the Social Sciences, Yale University, by the Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×6¼ in. 108 pages. $1.

Suitors of Yvonne (The). By Rafael Sabatini. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×7¾ in. 348 pages. $1.20.

A romance of the days of Louis XV. and Cardinal Mazarin, purporting to be taken from the memoirs of its hero, Sieur Gaston de Luynes. This device, and the mold in which the story is cast, have become somewhat the worse for wear during the recent influx of historic fiction. For this particular story it can be said that it is much better told than the average of its pattern. The scenes are spirited and sustained, and the colors bright.

Tale of a Cat (The). By Margaret Kern. The Abbey Press, New York. 4½×7¼ in. 92 pages. 50c.

Teaching of History and Civics in the Elementary and the Secondary School (The). By Henry E. Bourne, B.A., B.D. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 385 pages. $1.50.

In his introductory chapters Professor Bourne presents the history of the study of history in the schools of England, France, and Germany, and explains in a measure the reason for the long exclusion of this branch from the curricula, and particularly from the curricula of schools not especially designed for the instruction of the ruling classes. Now that the study has forced its way into the schools for the instruction of all classes—for all classes are now in a sense ruling—the government in Germany has avowedly shaped it so that it will inculcate devotion to the existing régime. In our own country, apparently, history receives less attention in the schools, though a larger and larger place is being constantly accorded it. Professor Bourne's volume is issued in the American Teachers' Series, which Dr. Russell, of Columbia, is editing for the Longmans, and is well designed to guide the teacher of history in centering the attention of his or her classes upon the essential points in each epoch which they may study, and also in the selection of their own supplementary reading. The bibliographies at the beginning of each chapter have been prepared with great care and judgment, and though they outline courses of reading too formidable for the mass of teachers of history, the books named should be accessible in well-equipped public libraries, and the teacher may quickly decide for himself what volumes are most helpful.

True Tales of Birds and Beasts. Selected by David Starr Jordan. Illustrated. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 5×7¾ in. 132 pages.

Upland Game Birds. By Edwyn Sandys and T. S. Van Dyke. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8¼ in. 428 pages. $2, net.

This is a companion volume to President Roosevelt's book on "The Deer," of which we spoke two weeks ago, and the two books together form an excellent contribution to the "American Sportsman's Library," edited by Mr. Caspar Whitney. There are some capital hunting stories included here; and as the quail, the partridge, the grouse, the plover, and the woodcock are the birds best known to most sportsmen, the book will interest a very large audience. The print and general appearance of the book are pleasing, and there are a few good pictures by Mr. Frost and others.

What is Religion? and Other New Articles and Letters. By Lyof N. Tolstoï. Translated by V. Tchertkoff and A. C. Fifield. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 177 pages. 60c. (Postage, 8c.)

A disquieting, quickening, illuminating series of meditations upon the deepest things of life. Tolstoï, as all the world knows, is a heretic, not only by the standards of the Russian Church, which has excommunicated him, but according to the standards of any large sect in all Christendom. Yet he is profoundly religious, and even profoundly Christian—for no great leader of thought in our day has believed more implicitly in the absolute truth and immediate practicability of Christ's teachings regarding our relations toward God and toward our fellows. Every one of these teachings is accepted in perfect simplicity, and literal obedience to it urged as the way of wisdom and the source of understanding. The Church is arraigned for obscuring or explaining away the truths Christ taught, and that lie at the bottom of all religions. The most important of these teachings, says Tolstoï, is that of the equality of all men before God. "The recognition of the equality of men is necessarily an essential feature of every religion. But since, in reality, never and nowhere has there existed, nor now exists, an equality between men, therefore the moment a new religion appeared which always included the recognition of the equality of men, then immediately those to whom inequality was advantageous endeavored to conceal this essential feature, and distorted the teaching itself. . . . By the teaching expressed in the Gospels, it would seem that the chief methods of distortion used in other religions had been foreseen, and a distinct warning against them uttered. . . . Christianity was distorted just as all other religions were, but with this difference, that precisely because Christianity proclaimed with especial clearness its fundamental doctrine of the equality of men as the sons of God, it was necessary to distort the whole teaching with especial force in order to conceal this fundamental doctrine."

Young Bachelor (The): With an Appendix. By Camm Patteson. J. P. Bell Co., Lynchburg, Va. 5¼×7¾ in. 199 pages. 50c.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Correspondence

Another Word on That Chinese Question [1]

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I have always been averse to entering into any public discussion upon such a subject as the Chinese question. It is a large problem, and right-minded men can easily look at it from different standpoints. The letter which you print from the Rev. William Rader, a gentleman whom we all respect, is a good illustration of all this. It is perfectly honest, and entirely typical of the anti-Chinese feeling out here. But it does not seem to be based, as my own views are, upon years of study of the official literature relating to Chinese and other immigration.

Mr. Rader says: "White laborers have a grievance against cheap, coolie contract labor with which they are unable to compete in the field of practical industry. This is notably true of seafaring trades, cooks and waiters, laundry-workers, cloak and garment makers."

This sounds well; let us examine a few of its items. In one hour, by inquiry among his friends who have Chinese cooks, Mr. Rader can discover that from $25 to $40 per month, with board and lodging in addition, is paid in all this bay region for average cooks. Such wages are paid here at Niles, at Berkeley in the families of the professors of the University, and in fact everywhere. I could write down a list of fifty such cases. There is no contract labor in this matter of cooks; no percentages are paid to bosses, nor can such labor be called "cheap."

Chinese waiters soon graduate into cooks and seek places. Those whom I know get $20 a month and their meals. Even this should not be called cheap "contract labor;" it is as free as any labor can be.

Laundry-workers in large towns are properly subject to the severe competition of white-labor steam laundries, which they often fail to meet; in small towns they are patronized by almost every one, and are accepted as a great convenience.

The cheap cloak and garment makers come more nearly under the contract labor class; they correspond with the "sweat-shop" workers of New York, and are neither better nor worse.

I have not yet studied the "seafaring trades" as followed by Chinese, excepting in the coast fisheries. Here, however, I personally know of the abandonment by the Chinese of over twenty once-thriving fishing camps; the Italians, with more sea-knowledge and more capital, control the coast fisheries, excepting in a few minor items such as shrimps.

The "Chinese contract system" of which we hear so much is usually exactly what it is among Americans. A boss American carpenter pays his men $3 per day, charges $3.50, and taxes his brains to keep the force busy. So a group of Chinese laborers will freely pay their elected "boss" ten or fifteen cents apiece every day for a season. The next year they make new contracts. In other cases some richer or more acute Chinaman will guarantee certain wages, just as the American boss does.

I might further discuss Mr. Rader's letter, but perhaps my demurrer respecting his industrial argument is sufficient. Much more might be said, however, upon the industrial and economic problems involved. In fact, it is nearly time for some one to write a dispassionate book upon the real Chinese question in California, showing clearly by official documents and statistics that the illogical writers on this subject are and ever have been the ultra-exclusionists, who take no account of modern conditions. In the present case, as I venture to observe, it is the clergyman, not the layman, who says, "Some sentimentalists who advance the argument of *mere good-will and brotherhood*, regardless of hard facts, oppose exclusion." The italics are my own. But is it not a serious thing for so right-minded a person as we know Mr. Rader is, deliberately to put these things over against each other? Let us have all the facts, with the utmost detail; perhaps they will not be inconsistent with brotherhood.

Restriction of unfit immigration, both European and Asiatic, has always seemed to me advisable. But in many a young Chinaman, honest, faithful, teachable

[1] See letters from Mr. Rader and Mr. Shinn in The Outlook for May 10 and April 5 last.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(and earning the same daily wage as his white competitor), I have seen California's economic profit, not her loss; and when he has returned to China, I have had evidence of his enduring good will for America and Americans. Here, again, there are concrete illustrations out here sufficient to make a book. The "hard facts" are not all on one side. Difficult as the whole problem is (and that it has two sides I have always acknowledged), it is being solved, it seems to me, by the gradual dying out of the anti-Chinese and ultra-exclusion sentiment. This would pass away sooner if so many persons who in private take the middle ground which I advocated in my first letter were not, very naturally, afraid of criticism. Even the mild statement which I made originally has called down upon me several pretty sharp newspaper squibs out here.

The Chinese Exclusion Act recently passed by Congress meets the approval of nearly all the Republican papers in California. Twenty years ago, when I collated the views of all the Pacific Coast papers, great and small, on this topic, such an exclusion act would have been held almost worthless. In another twenty years, it seems to me, the present Act will be much modified. "If this be treason" to Americanism, my critics may "make the most of it."

Niles, Cal. CHARLES H. SHINN.

Notes and Queries

It is seldom possible to answer any inquiry in the next issue after its receipt. Those who find expected answers late in coming will, we hope, bear in mind the impediments arising from the constant pressure of many subjects upon our limited space. Communications should always bear the writer's name and address. Any book named in Notes and Queries will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Can you tell me of an edition of "Robinson Crusoe,' *illustrated*, which would be of interest to a little girl nearly six years old? I do not want one of the short, garbled accounts, with gaudy illustrations, which are sold for very small children, but I should think that a regular edition, if very fully illustrated, might be good. The child might then have the pictures explained, even if too young to care for the actual reading. You may know something of her taste when I tell you that she is fascinated for hours at a time by Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," illustrated by the brothers Rhead, and can explain every picture. Then I should be greatly obliged if you could tell me of any other book, or books, finely illustrated by artists of good standing, that might prove of interest in the same way. Is there not some standard work illustrated by Abbey? I should like to introduce my little girl to some of the best books, *through pictures*, as she is yet too young for actual reading. I think the later reading will then be easier, more delightful, and more profitable. J. W. C.

There are many illustrated editions of "Robinson Crusoe;" the most elaborate is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia. The illustrations of the earlier editions of "Robinson" were quaint, and some of them remain fixed in the memory of those now old. These cuts are reproduced in some of the modern editions. The following list of illustrated classics for children was prepared for us by the head of the children's department of a large public library. We think it will give you and others some good suggestions toward carrying out the excellent idea you outline:

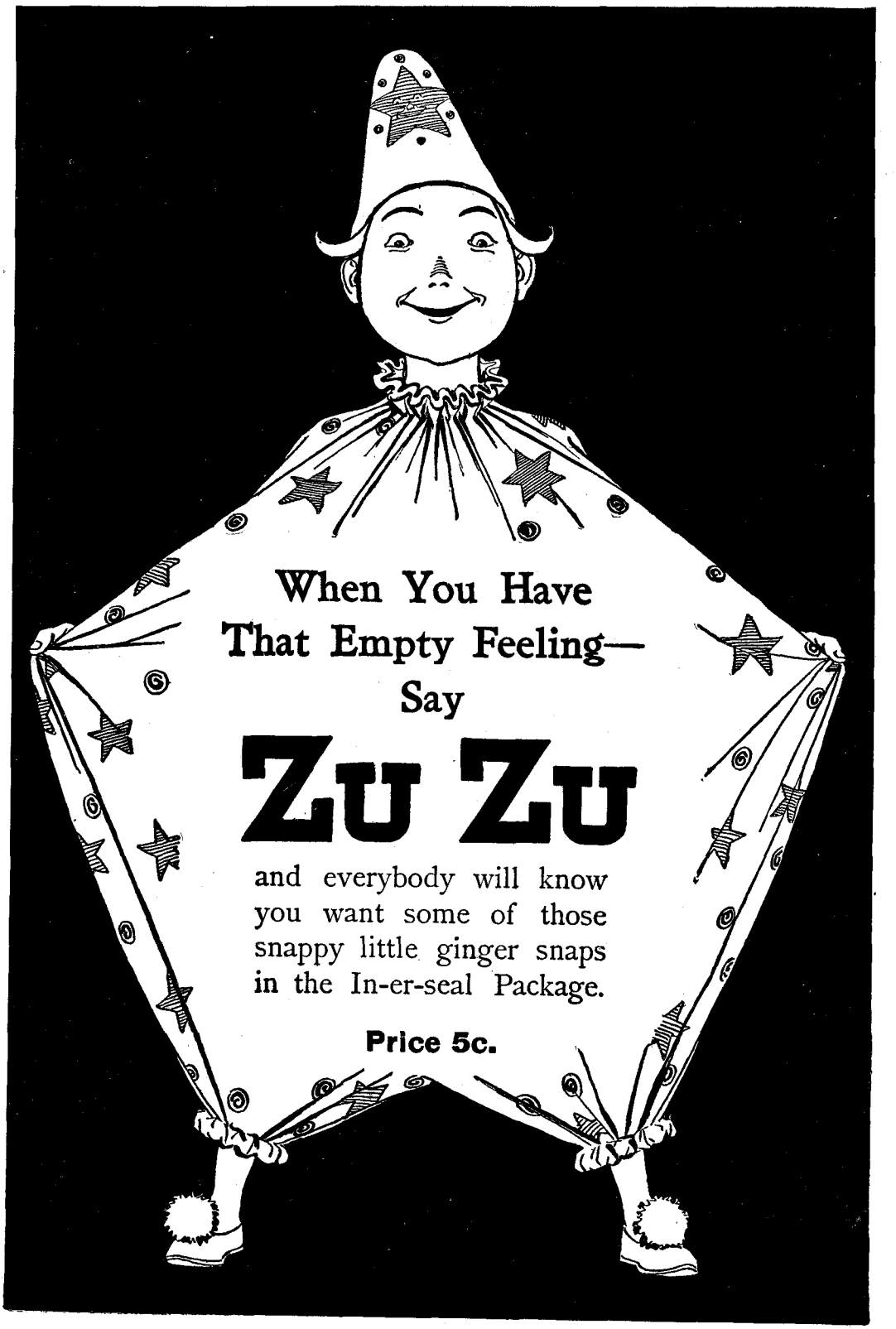
Æsop. Baby's Own Æsop; illustrated in color by Walter Crane. Warne, New York. $1.50.
—— Fables; 45 illustrations by Percy J. Billinghurst. Caldwell, New York.
Arabian Nights; illustrated by A. B. Houghton.
Andersen, H. C. Fairy Tales and Stories from the Danish by H. S. Brackstad. Illustrated by Hans Tegner. Introduction by Edmund Goss. Century Co., New York. $5.
Bible. International Bible; illustrated by Walter Crane and other English artists. 1901.
Browning, Robert. Pied Piper of Hamlin; illustrated by Kate Greenaway. Routledge. $1.75.
Carroll, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland; illustrated by Tenniel.
—— —— and Through the Looking-Glass; illustrated in color by Blanche McManus. Wessels. $2.
Cervantes. Don Quixote; illustrated by Walter Crane. 1900.
Dickens, Charles. Child's Dream of a Star; illustrated by H. Billings. Stokes, New York.
—— Christmas Stories. American Household Edition. Illustrated by E. A. Abbey.
—— Cricket on the Hearth; illustrated by Landseer.
—— —— Illustrated by John Leech.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Wonder Book; illustrated by Howard Pyle. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. $2.
—— ——; illustrated in color by Walter Crane. Houghton. $3.
Holmes. "One Hoss Shay;" illustrated by Howard Pyle. Houghton. $1.50.
Homer. Iliad and Odyssey; engraved from compositions of John Flaxman. Longman, London, *1805*.
—— Pictorial Atlas of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey by Dr. Engelmann and W. C. F. Anderson.
Irving, Washington. Rip Van Winkle and The Legend of Sleepy Hollow; illustrated by George H. Houghton. Macmillan, New York. $1.50.
Kingsley, Charles. Water Babies; illustrated by Mary E. Phillips. Rand. $1.25.
—— ——; illustrated by Linley Sambourne.
Shakespeare, William. Comedies of Shakespeare. 4 v. Illustrated by E. A. Abbey. (By subscription only.)
—— Midsummer Night's Dream; illustrated by R. Anning Bell.
—— Tempest. Two Gentlemen of Verona. Illustrated by Walter Crane.
Stevenson, R. L. Child's Garden of Verse; illustrated by Charles Robinson.
Swift, Jonathan. Gulliver's Travels; illustrated by Gordon Browne. Blackie & Son.

An article on "Chi'dren's Books and their Illustrators," by G'eeson White, published as a supplement to the "International Studio," would be helpful.

I heard a sermon this morning by a prominent Baptist preacher on the trial of Abraham's faith as recorded in Genesis xxii. He seemed to regard the story as historically true. It is very hard for me to do so, for I cannot conceive that God should even suggest such a thing as human sacrifice to himself. I say *suggest*, because the speaker held that God, in using the words "offer thy son," did not order Abraham to slay Isaac. Would you be so kind as to give me your explanation of the story? H. O. W.

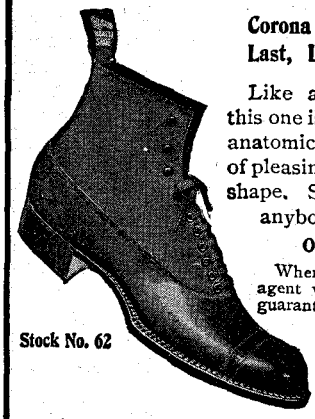
The story is legendary, intended to invest with a divine sanction the prohibition of the human sacrifices that continued to a late date. (See 2 Kings xxi., 6.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ralston HEALTH Shoes $4.



Corona Patent Kid, Solace Last, Light Single Sole

Like all Ralston Shoes, this one is made over a truly anatomical "foot form" last, of pleasing and very popular shape. Stylish enough for anybody.

Ordering by Mail

Wherever we have no local agent we **sell by Mail**, and guarantee a perfect fit.

Stock No. 62

Good as any $5 Shoe

Better Value than any at $3.50

Send for our Catalogue—It tells you of twenty other styles, for men and women, eight toe-shapes in six varieties of leather, all made on anatomical lasts. Our shoes require **no** "breaking in."

RALSTON HEALTH SHOEMAKERS, Campello, Mass.

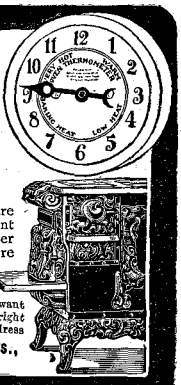
Do You Need a Steel Range or Steel Cook Stove?

If so, we will sell you a

KALAMAZOO

direct from our factory at factory prices on

30 Days' Free Trial.



All of our stoves and ranges are equipped with this, our patent oven thermometer and all other late improvements. Our entire lines are specialties with us. All manufactured in our own factory, sold only direct to users, freight prepaid. A word to the wise. If you want a good article and want to get it at the right price, write for our free catalog. Address

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Water Filters & Coolers

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

The Best Kinds

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street

TARTAN PILLS cure Constipation, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Flatulence, Indigestion, and regulate the Bowels. 25c. a bottle, postpaid. **THE TARTARLITHINE CO., 79 Ann St., N. Y.**

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE, ALWAYS.

Remington Typewriter

327 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Prices ON CUSTOM SHIRTS AND SHIRTINGS

Foreign and domestic goods, fully guaranteed. A card to us will be to your advantage. **BEACH SHIRT CO., Medina, N. Y.**

Mr. GEO. T. FURST, Beech Creek, Clinton Co., Va., March 22, 1901, writes:

AS A WORM DESTROYER, TONIC, NERVINE, AND APPETIZER the Strength-Giver, Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, is unsurpassed.

Serious Colds can be cured
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Use SAPOLIO

PRESERVING HELPS—A little refined Paraffine Wax poured on the preserves or jelly will keep it indefinitely. Sold everywhere. **STANDARD OIL CO.**

ALWAYS USE THE GENUINE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

For the Handkerchief, Toilet, and Bath

SUBSCRIBERS' WANTS

ARTISTIC HOUSE FURNISHING.—I will assist in the selection and arrangement of furniture, rugs, pictures, etc., or will take contracts for the entire work. Address Miss PENNINGTON, The Hartley, 485 Central Park, W., New York City.

HOME IN ROME.—Parents wishing to intrust young people desiring to study art, music, and the languages to the care of a lady living in her own home in Rome may address No. 7,957, Outlook. Highest recommendations.

INSTRUCTION IN OUTDOOR SKETCHING under Miss Palmié of New York, and in French conversation with Mademoiselle Rivet of Paris, is offered from July 1st to August 12th at Miss Butts's School, "Lowthorpe," Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—Energetic men for pleasant, profitable, and permanent work. Teachers and professional men preferred. Weekly salary or guaranty paid. Give age, occupation and references. Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y.

MILLINERY.—Stylish designs in millinery for ladies and children. Prices moderate. Prompt attention given mail orders. Miss G. CATE, 22 E. 16th St., New York.

STUDENT (lady) of Chicago University Library School wants position as assistant or to take charge of small library. References. Address LIBRARIAN, No. 9,402, Outlook.

Subscribers' Wants

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE, PRACTICAL WOMAN to fill position of housekeeper in one of the smaller hospitals of New York City. Salary $40 a month. To assume duties August 1st. A woman of some experience, also economical and thrifty, is specially desired. Applications, by mail only, may be sent to Miss JENNINGS, 48 Park Avenue, New York City.

SHOPPING.—SAMPLES SENT. ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY. SUITS AND HATS TO ORDER. Highest references. M. W. WIGHTMAN & CO., 44 West 22d St., New York.

YOUNG MAN entering Cornell this fall would tutor backward boys this summer. No objection to going into country. Address W. H., 90 High St., Orange, N. J.

COLUMBIA GRADUATE would like a position for the summer as tutor and companion to boys. Address W. F. G., No. 9,347, The Outlook.

A HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL who sends every year many graduates to leading Eastern colleges will tutor two or three boys during the summer. Will travel or take entire charge of boys. Address A., No. 9,265, The Outlook.

AN experienced normal teacher would tutor one or two backward children for the summer. References exchanged. Address J., Box 45, Athol, Mass.

Subscribers' Wants

SECRETARY.—A lady, expert in stenography and typewriting and in the duties of secretary (having her own typewriter), desires a position in a college or other educational institution. Has held a college position. Highest testimonials. Address C. W. L., No. 9,405, The Outlook.

WANTED for season, position as secretary or traveling companion by lady. Expenses paid only compensation. Mrs. RALPH, No. 9,403, The Outlook.

WANTED.—A school for girls, near Boston, desires to employ as nurse a woman of refinement who has had experience in such work. Address No. 9,404, The Outlook.

YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES SITUATION AS NURSE OR COMPANION to an invalid lady. Good references. No. 9,429, The Outlook.

COLONIAL and Revolutionary records examined. Pedigrees traced through official sources. Proofs given. Papers prepared for admission to patriotic societies. A. L. Richardson, 2315 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

TWO-MANUAL CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE. Emmons Howard, builder. 22 speaking stops; with or without electric motor; excellent condition; to be sold at low figure to make room for large organ. Address LAKE AVENUE, 323 Frank St., Rochester, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BODY HEAT

Reduced 20 Degrees in Summer

Never eat heavy carbonaceous foods for the morning meal, for these foods should follow and not precede hard work.

The best morning foundation is Grape-Nuts and cream, a little fruit, a cup of Postum Food Coffee, and possibly a couple of eggs prepared to suit the taste—this breakfast is sufficient to satisfy the hardest worker, either of brain or muscle, until the noonday meal.

Particularly is this true at the present season of the year, when meat and other fatty foods increase the internal heat of the body and make the summer day still more disagreeable.

Grape-Nuts come to you from the grocer ready to serve, having been fully cooked at the factory by food experts and this saving in time and exertion is appreciated by the housewife as well as the economy, for being a concentrated food, four tablespoonfuls is sufficient for the cereal part of a meal for one person and costs only one cent.

A booklet of excellent recipes is found in each package of Grape-Nuts from which many easy and delicious warm weather dishes can be made for luncheon and supper that are not only nutritious but pleasing to the palate.

A trial of the above selection of food for ten days will prove to any one that health and vigor, an active mind, and a keen enjoyment of the pleasures of summer will take the place of poor digestion, a dull brain, and that heavy draggy feeling caused by improper food during the hot weather.

WEALTHY CLIENTS

Careful investors like to know the records of those in whom they place confidence. In the handling of $2,600,000 of business during a period of 12 years, we have made connections with men and institutions of wide reputations, some of whom are doubtless known to you. If you are interested in placing your money where it will yield

5%

and care to investigate our offerings, we will be pleased to give you ample references. Our booklet is full of information for investors. We want you to have it—free.

WILLIAM R. COMPTON

1 Wardell Bldg., = = Macon, Mo.

24 years the standard of excellence

JAEGER UNDERWEAR

We have no agents or branch stores.
All orders should be sent direct to us.

Reduced Prices on Suits and Skirts

WE recently secured from a woolen-mill, whose busy time was over, a splendid assortment of fabrics at far less than former prices. This enables us to offer you *Suits and Skirts made to order of new materials, beautifully finished, at one-third less than regular prices.* These fabrics are suitable for either Summer or Fall wear. Nearly all of our styles and materials share in this sale.

Note these reductions:

Stylish Cloth Suits, former price $10, reduced to $6.67. $12 Suits reduced to $8. $15 Suits reduced to $10.

Skirts made of all-wool materials, former price $5, reduced to $3.34.

$6 Skirts reduced to $4. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5. $10 Skirts reduced to $6.67.

Rainy-day Skirts, former price $6, reduced to $4. $9 Skirts reduced to $6.

Reduced Prices on Traveling Suits, Rainy-day Suits, Raglans, Riding-Habits, etc.

$5 Shirt Waist Suits reduced to $3.34. $4 Wash Skirts reduced to $2.67.

We are also closing out a few sample suits and skirts (which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom) *at one-half of regular prices.*

Write to-day for Catalogue, Samples, and Bargain List; you will get them *free* by return mail. If the garment which you get does not please you, send it back. *We will refund your money.*

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY

119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Valuable Publication

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD 1902 SUMMER EXCURSION ROUTE BOOK

The 1902 edition of the Summer Excursion Route Book, issued by the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is now ready. This work is designed to provide the public with descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America, with the best routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. It contains all the principal seashore and mountain resorts of the East, and over seventeen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. The book has been compiled with the greatest care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of Summer travel ever offered to the public.

The cover is handsome and striking, printed in colors, and the book contains several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold. The book is profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This very interesting book may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the normal price of ten cents, or, upon application to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents.

Wabash Railroad Company

On your contemplated trip to the West see that your tickets read over the above-named road. Its service is unsurpassed in the way of equipment, having solid-vestibuled trains with through sleepers to Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. It is the only line having Free Reclining Chair Cars between New York and Chicago. For information in regard to rates, etc., apply to H. B. McClellan, General Eastern Agent, 387 Broadway, New York.

TRAVEL

ARE YOU GOING ABROAD?

If so, send for a copy of

PRESBREY'S INFORMATION GUIDE

For Ocean Travelers

Contains 80 pages of complete information on all points of interest and importance to European tourists. Gives a thousand useful and necessary facts concerning navigation, travel, hotels, foreign railways, foreign money, sight seeing, customs laws and their explanation, etc., etc.

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY FOR THE OCEAN TRAVELER

Sent upon receipt of 10 cents postage.

FRANK PRESBREY
Publisher
12-16 John St., New York, N.Y., U. S. A.

England, Ireland, Scotland, Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France. All expenses. 20 persons. **EUROPE $415** S. W. NAYLOR, Madison, N. J.

Travel

DOCTORS SAY

that during the heated term in Greater New York you must take wife and the children and

GO TO THE MOUNTAINS

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, and only three hours' ride on the cars. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 200 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 3 Park Place, 113, 141, 165, 425, 1354, 1370 Broadway, 287 4th Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 182 5th Ave.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Eagle Office.

Passenger rates, 2 cents a mile.

J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N.Y.

FOR $395.00

You can sail July 1st and have six delightful weeks on the historic soil of **England** and **Scotland** with a party limited to 10 members.

FOR $425.00

You can visit (same sailing) **Cologne, The Rhine, Nürnberg, Brenner Pass, Verona, Venice** (3 days), **Milan, Switzerland** (7), **Paris** (8), **England** and **Scotland** (15). **Rome** (8), **Florence** (7), and **Naples** (3) may be substituted for N. England and Scotland. Only a few vacancies.

Bureau of University Travel, Ithaca, N.Y.

London & North Western Ry.

(ENGLAND)

Popular and comprehensive Tourist Route Chester Leamington, Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford, English Lakes, Scotland, Wales, etc. Special Vestibuled Trains

LIVERPOOL (Riverside) to **LONDON** on arrival of steamers from America.

Baggage (Hold) checked N. Y. to London. Full information, Folders, Guides, etc.,
A. G. WAND, Agent, 852 Broadway, N. Y.

Travel and Study Abroad

under the care of American lady and gentleman who have lived in Europe many years. Summer home, Switzerland. Winter home, Italy. Limited number of young ladies received. Course of study in history of art, history, and languages. Preparation for travel. Trips to Holland, Germany, and France during the year. References exchanged. Address No. 6,641, care of The Outlook.

GOING ABROAD on a BICYCLE TRIP? Send for "Bicycling Notes for Tourists Abroad."

LEYLAND LINE

BOSTON-LIVERPOOL-LONDON

Immense new steamers. 1st cabin, $65 upwards, depending on steamer.

SS. Armenian	June 11th
" Devonian	" 25th
" Iberian to London	" 3d
" Caledonian to London	" 21st
" Iberian " "	July 8th

F. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Gen'l Agents
115 State St., Boston

EUROPE Late Summer and Autumn Tour. Four months. Return Mediterranean route. Very comprehensive itinerary. Address Miss BARBOUR, 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

England

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOME
14 Bulstrode St., Welbeck St., W. London, W.
Address Miss STIRLING.

OXFORD, England 41 Banbury Road
Miss Keddie and Miss Bell offer a comfortable and pleasant home in Oxford, moderate terms, to students and tourists. Excellent references at Oxford and in the United States.

YORK (ENGLAND).—Private Boarding House. Miss HOLLIS and Miss EMILY ROWNTREE have removed to a larger house, 37 St. Mary's, Bootham, 4 minutes from the Minster, 10 minutes from the station.

Germany

PENSION DONATH, DRESDEN. First-class boarding house, Lüttichaustr., first and second floors, central location, electric light, bath, excellent food; $1 to $1.50 a day. Prop., P. BAUFR, formerly of Munich.

Italy

Open all the Year **Rome** *near Piazza Barberini*

Hotel Metropole (late Chapman). Full South, American comforts, lift, winter garden, calorifères, elec. light. Moderate charges. Special arrang. for large parties in summer.

Hotel de la Ville, Pension Avanzi, Piazza Barberini 5. Terms from 7 frs., all included. G. B. SETTERFIELD AVANZI, Prop.

Switzerland

SWITZERLAND, Lausanne Grand Hotel Riche-Mont
First-class. Splendidly situated. Recently enlarged. Central heating. Patronized by Americans. Write for tariff and pamphlet.

LUGANO, Switzerland (Italian Lakes), **Hotel Bellevue au Lac.**—First-class. Best position on the lake. All modern comfort. Meals at separate tables. Open all year round. LANDGRAF & GAENG, Prop.

Canada

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. The Queen's Royal Hotel—This fashionable summer resort is situated in a private park at the mouth of the Niagara River, on the shores of Lake Ontario; 10 miles from Niagara Falls and 25 miles from Buffalo; boating, bathing, and fishing to the heart's content; golf links and tennis. Illus. circular on application. BOOMER & SQUIER, Mgrs., Queen's Royal Hotel, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

HACKMATACK INN
Chester, Nova Scotia
OPEN JULY 1ST
A Nova Scotia Inn with American comforts.

MYRTLE HOUSE
DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA.—Best house in Digby. Furnished cottages to let. Send for booklet. AUBREY BROWN, Mgr.

THE MANHATTAN DIGBY, N. S.
All modern conveniences. New, comfortable, homelike. $8 to $12 per week. Booklets at Outlook. W. S. TROOP, Prop.

TREFRY HOUSE Digby, Nova Scotia
Located on high bluff, overlooking Digby Basin. Boating, fishing, bathing, driving. No malaria, no mosquitoes. I. A. TREFRY, Prop.

HOTEL LOMBARD, LITTLE BROOK, N. S., is situated on the border of St. Marie's Bay in the center of the Acadians. J. D. LOMBARD, Manager.

MUSKOKA LAKE, CANADA
BEAUMARIS HOTEL
Golf, tennis, fishing, boating, bathing. Send for booklet. EDWARD PROWSE, Prop.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Canada

SAINT JOHN

New Brunswick

The Land of Cool Breezes and Enchanting Scenery.

ALWAYS COOL

Write for Illustrated Booklet to Secretary,

New Brunswick Tourist Association

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MUSKOKA DAISY ISLAND COTTAGE

Send for circular to T. M. ROBINSON, Box 186, Gravenhurst, Ont., Canada.

STRATTON HOUSE, Port Carling, Muskoka Lakes, Canada.—Most convenient and centrally situated point on the Lakes. Exclusively a Tourist House, comfortable and up-to-date; baths; boating, fishing, etc. Cool and salubrious climate. Terms moderate. Apply JOHN FRASER, Prop.

Hotel Acadia Grand Tracadie Beach, P. E. ISLAND.

Finest boating, bathing, fishing. Send for circulars. I. C. HALL, Mgr.

MAIDSTONE, CHESTER, NOVA SCOTIA.—Board for small party in comfortable private home; also cottage to let. Miss J. STANFORD.

Avenue House McGill Coll. Ave., Montreal

Family Hotel, $1.50 to $2.00 per day. Arrangements made also by week or month.

1,000 Islands Boating, bathing, fishing, romantic scenery. Write for circulars. H. TURKINGTON, Turkington House, Ivy Lea, Ont.

Nova Send dime for map giving all routes & rates. W. M. Cossaboom, Smith's Cove. **Scotia**

Connecticut

THE MONTOWESE

Enlarged and Improved

Situated at **Indian Neck, Branford, Conn.,** at the widest part of Long Island Sound. The most desirable family resort on the entire coast. Rooms with bath, electric light, golf, excellent bathing, beautiful drives, music, and other amusements. Send for booklet. W. A. BRYAN, Manager. Also Manager of the famous Kenilworth Inn.

HAWKHURST

LITCHFIELD, CONN.

High altitude. Pure water. No malaria or mosquitoes. Home cooking. High-grade service. Elevator, sun-parlor; golfing. Special rates for May and June. Booklet at Schofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

Old Lyme Inn Lyme Conn.

Open all the year. Its large sun parlor, open fires, and beautiful surroundings make it particularly attractive for May guests. The refreshing sea breezes bring comfort through the heat of summer. Boating, fishing, bathing. Send for Booklet.

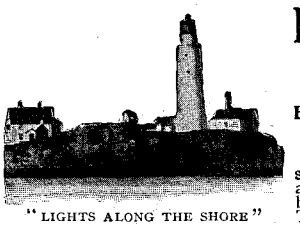
SAMUEL JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Berkeley Hotel

Berkeley and Boylston Streets

BOSTON, MASS.

Modern in every detail. Convenient to Back Bay Stations, near Copley Square and Public Garden. Particularly attractive to ladies traveling alone. European and American plans. Circular on application to JOHN A. SHERLOCK.



"LIGHTS ALONG THE SHORE"

An illustrated booklet mailed on receipt of stamp; also schedules, maps, plans, and hotel list.

Plant Line to the Provinces

THE GREAT SUMMER TOURIST ROUTE

BETWEEN

BOSTON AND HALIFAX, HAWKESBURY AND CHARLOTTETOWN

Providing ocean voyages varying from one night at sea to a six days' cruise of **1,400 miles** for **$18**; another for $21.50, including a sail through the celebrated Bras d'Or Lakes, and the Straits of Canso. The most direct route to points in

Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland

Address **J. A. FLANDERS, Pass. Agent, 20 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.**

The "LAND OF EVANGELINE" in

Nova Scotia

The Delightful Vacation Land of America

Reached by the DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY LINE from Boston. Three palatial twin-screw, nineteen-knot steamers, "Prince George," "Prince Arthur," and "Boston," in service present season.

PRESENT SAILINGS. Steamer leaves Boston, Long Wharf (foot State St.), Tuesday and Friday 2 P.M.

DAILY SERVICE begins about June 30.

UNDER 14 HOURS FROM BOSTON

For full information as to sailings, rates, etc., also delightfully written guide-book entitled "The Land of Evangeline and Gateways Thither," mailed free, write to J. F. MASTERS, New England Supt., Long Wharf, Boston.

Before Starting for the Country, have

WESTCOTT EXPRESS CO. CHECK YOUR BAGGAGE

Executive Offices, 39 E. 42d St., New York

Baggage checked from residence to destination via WESTCOTT EXPRESS to all points on the lines of the New York Central & Hudson River R. R., the West Shore R. R., and the Lackawanna R. R., and their connections.

Branch Offices throughout New York and Brooklyn with telephone connections.

Virginia Mountain Resorts

ON THE LINE OF THE

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway

MOST HEALTHFUL REGION IN WHICH TO SPEND THE HEATED TERM

Virginia Hot Springs, Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Warm Springs, Healing Springs, Rockbridge Alum Springs, Sweet Springs, Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Natural Bridge, Red Sulphur Springs, Salt Sulphur Springs, The Alleghany Hotel, at Goshen, Va., The Intermont Hotel, at Covington, Va., and other well-known Health and Pleasure Resorts.

Descriptive Resort Pamphlets and Summer Homes Folders can be obtained at ticket offices of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and connecting lines, or by addressing

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C.

SUMMER HOMES IN VERMONT

LAKE CHAMPLAIN and THE GREEN MOUNTAINS

Illustrated Book with complete list of hotels and boarding houses. Board $4.00 per week and upwards. Mailed for 4c. postage.

A. W. ECCLESTONE, S. P. A., C. V. Ry., 385 Broadway, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Connecticut

"Hie thee hither for health and happiness."

Fenwick Hall, Fenwick, Conn.

On Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. Delightfully cool.

If you wish to visit one of the most charming summer resorts, possessing all modern improvements, together with a delightful combination of seashore and country and a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to J. E. CHATFIELD, 106 East 15th St., N. Y.

First tee and last green of golf course directly in front of hotel.

Crest View Sanatorium

Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

WASHINGTON, CONN.—Delightfully situated in the Litchfield Hills, 1,000 ft. elevation. Pure water, beautiful drives. 2½ hours from New York via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. For particulars address Miss J. M. Vanderhoof, Miss V. Reynolds.

Michigan

ALMA'S FAMOUS SPRINGS at Alma, Mich., together with its equally famous sanitarium offer rest and health for tired and sick nerves and bodies. Dry, mild climate in spring. No grip, no malaria. Write **The Alma Springs Sanitarium, Alma, Michigan,** for their 64-page brochure.

Maine

MAINE RESORTS

For illustrated printed matter concerning Maine and its many summer resorts address

F. E. BOOTHBY, G. P. A.

Maine Central Railroad

Portland, Maine

The Bridgton

BRIDGTON, MAINE

New House. Up-to-date service. Domestic science management of cuisine. Electric lights. Golf, fishing. Nothing better in Maine. For illustrated booklet address C. E. COBB, Friends School, Providence, R. I.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE

CAMDEN, ME.—High elevation, good views of mountains, islands, and bay. Best spring water, perfect sanitation, good boating, livery, and golf. Open June 25. Address Martinsville, Knox Co., Me., until June 10; after, Camden.. F. O. MARTIN, Prop.

DO YOU WANT TO BOARD

at a country lakeside place where there are no children or tobacco users? Then write to Box 15, Casco, Maine.

ROBINHOOD INN, and the Willows, Bailey's Island, Casco Bay. Opens June 1st. Sailing, bathing. Terms $8, $10 upwards. For circular, Miss MASSEY. Golf near by.

WOODSIDE COTTAGE Combination of seashore and country. Largest island in the bay. Best of boating and bathing; fine roads; good table. Send for circular. **CHEBEAGUE ISLAND CASCO BAY. ME.** H. L. HAMILTON.

THE ACADIAN **Castine, Me.** Fine boating; attractive golf links; driving; fishing. Reasonable rates. W. A. WALKER, Manager.

Maine

Madockawando Lodge, Heron Island, Me.—A cool, high, and beautiful summer home, with sea and woods. Open June 20. Send for booklet. A. P. GAMAGE.

The POCAHONTAS

(PORTSMOUTH HARBOR)

Kittery Point, Me.

Also furnished cottages to rent. Situated at junction of Ocean and Harbor, the most picturesque on the coast and great Naval Station. Commanding view of ocean, harbor, and woodland. Good boating, bathing, and fishing. Golf, tennis, etc. Address till June 15th, **Mrs. C. G. FRANCIS, Mgr.,** The Abbotsford, Com'th Ave., Boston.

ROCKMERE HOUSE, Littlejohn's Island, Maine, eight miles from Portland. Fine scenery, good board; boating, bathing, and fishing; desirable place for rest and recreation. Terms $7 to $10 per week. Address G. H. HAMILTON.

Grove Hotel.—$5 week. Free steam launch. Cottages, furnished, $25 to $50 season; free launch, ice, and janitor. Circulars and references. Capt. COLLINS, Maranacook, Me.

BAY OF NAPLES INN

NAPLES, MAINE

Excellent golf links, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Cuisine and service unexcelled. CHAS. P. COSTELLO, Mgr.

St. Aspinquid Hotel

OGUNQUIT, ME.

Fine location, close to beach, 85 miles from Boston, fast trains. Booklet. S. J. PERKINS.

SACHEM HOUSE

OGUNQUIT, MAINE

Centrally located. Fine ocean view. For booklets inquire of W. B. LITTLEFIELD, Prop.

THE BEECHES, Paris Hill, Me. A sanitarium for rest, recreation, and health among the hills and mountains of Maine. Dr. CHARLOTTE F. HAMMOND.

OCEANIC HOUSE, Peak's Island, Me.—Open June 1. One of the finest locations in Casco Bay. Bathing, boating, and fishing. Mrs. R. T. STERLING, Prop.

THE WAWENOCK, Port Clyde, Maine.—Overlooking harbor and ocean; lawn extends to water; always cool; excellent fishing, boating, and bathing; terms moderate. W. M. HARRIS.

Hillcrest 8 miles from Portland, Me.—Wanted, summer boarders; country and seashore combined, dry location, large rooms, boating, fishing, and bathing near; fine roads and views; steamer 6 trips daily. For terms address C. W. HAMILTON, Chebeague, Me.

Tenants Harbor, Me. **Near Rockland** Boat daily, connecting with Boston and Portland boats; good boating; low rates to parties for season. Address Mrs. J. H. DAVIS.

Ocean House **York Beach, Me.**—Leading hotel, 60 miles from Boston. Write for illustrated booklets. Terms moderate. F. A. ELLIS, Prop.

SEASIDE RESORT ON THE COAST OF MAINE, midway between Rockland and Portland; always cool; excellent opportunity for fishing, boating, bathing, and bicycling. Terms $5 to $7 per week, including large rooms and excellent table. MORTON HOUSE, Round Pond, Maine.

Board by the Seashore

Private family; house new, with bath, fireplace. Terms, $8 to $10 per week. Mrs. JOHN C. TREFETHEN, York Beach, Maine.

Maine

GRINDSTONE INN

WINTER HARBOR, ME.

Ideal Resort. Always Cool. Swimming Pool. All Outdoor Sports.

OPENS JULY 1ST. Send for booklet.

ERNEST G. GROB, Manager,

N. Y. Office: Hotel Grenoble, 7th Ave. and 56th St.

Massachusetts

Ashley Hill Cottage, Alandar. Berkshire County, Mass.—Most beautiful scenery in Berkshire; 2,000 ft. above tide; cool, healthful; spring water; home comforts. Mrs. L. MELIUS.

Maplehurst **Lowell St., Arlington Heights, Mass.** First-class board. House set high, broad piazza, lawns, shade trees; near electric and steam cars. Send for circular.

HOTEL KEMPTON

Cor. Berkeley and Newbury Streets, Boston. A select family hotel on the American plan in the finest residential section of the city. Convenient to all lines of electrics, making it especially desirable for parties wishing to pass a portion of their summer outing in historic Boston. All front suites of 1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms with bath. Reasonable prices.

Hotel Brunswick

BOSTON

European and American Plan.

THE ABBOTSFORD

186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

Single rooms or suites, furnished or unfurnished, in this strictly first-class family hotel with café. Permanently, or for transients if engaged in advance. A delightful place for visitors spending some time in Boston.

Mrs. C. G. FRANCIS, Manager.

Peace Haven Hotel

Charming home by open ocean. Surf bathing, boating, fishing; wide piazzas, cool spacious dining-room. Address F. EARLE or Manager, Box 16, Brant Rock, Mass.

DUXBURY, MASS.

Old Historical New England Shore Town, near Plymouth

Powder Point Hall

AND COTTAGES

Open July 1st to Sept. 9. Golf, sailing, bathing, tennis courts, shade trees. Illustrated booklet. Address C. M. READE, Room 637, Exchange Bldg., Boston, Mass.

CAPE COD **Spend the Summer at Santuit Hotel** COTUIT, MASS. Delightful climate; golf, boating, bathing, fishing.

THE PEQUOT COTTAGE CITY, MASS.

Delightfully located, on Oak bluffs, near steamboat landing. Bathing beach, parks, electric cars, etc. Table appointments unsurpassed. L. E. PHINNEY, Proprietor.

THE ROCKAWAY

East Gloucester, Mass.

Opens June 14th. On ocean front. Connected by telephone. For illustrated circulars, address W. A. PUBLICOVER, Prop.

GRANITE HOUSE, E. Milton, Mass.—Comfortable. Pleasant, Homelike. Excellent table, good beds, intelligent service; 25 minutes from South Station; near the unsurpassed links of the Wollaston Golf Club. Mrs. J. F. LEAVITT, Prop.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED